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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. VI, Nos. 7/8 July/August 1957

DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

by P. N. ROSENSTEIN-RODAN [1]

The Concepts of Agrarian Surplus Population

Discussions about overpopulation are an age-old topic in economic literature. They have been going on, in various forms and with varying terminologies, since the end of the 16th century (Botero); but it cannot be said that a generally acceptable concept of "optimum population" has resulted from these discussions. The concept of "agrarian excess" or "surplus population," or of "disguised unemployment in agriculture" [2] has, in contrast, a precise meaning, and only emerged in the late 1920's. Since the 1940's, it has been made one of the cornerstones of the theory of development of underdeveloped countries. While a wide literature on economic development has grown up, based on the belief that most underdeveloped countries have a considerable agrarian surplus population, [3] opposition to this view has been voiced recently. J. Viner and G. Haberler denied the existence of the phenomenon; N.N. Sovani pointed out that there is hardly a truly removable surplus population in Indian agriculture, and Theodore Schultz has recently reversed his stand and stated broadly: "I know of no evidence for any poor country anywhere that would even suggest that a transfer of some small fraction, say 5 percent, of the existing labor force out of agriculture, with other things equal, could be made without reducing its production." [4] As against these views, it is our firm belief that disguised unemployment of more than 5 percent exists in many — though not all — underdeveloped countries, and proof of this will be given in the description and measure of disguised underemployment in southern Italy.

Southern Italy is probably only a representative case of many other underdeveloped countries. This is not the place, however, to discuss the whole development theory. The purpose of the present article is not to investigate how much weight disguised unemployment in agriculture can bear as the foundation of the whole theory, but a much narrower one of clarifying the definition and describing the method by which surplus population in agriculture can be measured or estimated. This is all the more necessary since the concept has been used in many different methodologically indefensible ways, ranging from its exact meaning, through a much less exact reference to the "relation between resources and population," right up to technocratic, unrealistic, and impractical calculations of what employment in an optimum agriculture ought to be.

Two basic concepts of agrarian excess or surplus population, or of disguised unemployment in agriculture, should be distinguished:

(*a*) The first is a static concept referring to that amount of population in agriculture which can be removed from it *without any change in the method of cultivation*, without leading to any reduction in output. The marginal productivity of labor, in other words, is zero. This is the basic concept, which has a clear and unequivocal meaning. We shall give a list of all the underlying assumptions and hope to provide thereby a brief methodological guide to the attempts at identifying and measuring it.

(*b*) The second and quite different concept is the dynamic one, which refers to that amount of population ("potential surplus") which can be removed from agriculture *without its output falling, assuming change in the method of cultivation.* The change in the metod of cultivation may range from a

[1] Mr. Rosenstein-Rodan dealt with this topic as FAO consultant at the Center on Agricultural Financing and Credit for Asia and the Far East, held in Lahore in October 1956.
[2] The three expressions will be used synonymously.
[3] The present writer, W. A. Lewis, H. Singer, R. Nurkse, A. Molinari, and many others.
[4] "The Role of Government in Promoting Economic Growth" in *State of the Social Sciences* - Chicago, 1956.

slight reorganization in the method of work to a thorough reorganization in fixed and variable capital, including a far-pushed mechanization. Obviously, according to the degree of change in the method of cultivation and the length of time assumed to be necessary for it, there may be different degrees of dynamic concepts. It is convenient to distinguish at least two degrees of dynamic ("potential") surplus: (*i*) assuming a minor change of method of cultivation obtained merely through a re-arrangement of work with but small additions of circulating capital, and (*ii*) the true dynamic surplus with the assumption of thorough change, including additional use of both fixed and variable capital. However, and this is important, all these dynamic concepts are full of pitfalls and are much less exact and certain in their meaning and result. Under no circumstances should they be confused with the unequivocal and basic concept of static disguised unemployment. Under very precise assumption and in specific circumstances, a clear meaning can be given to the dynamic concept. The present article, however, will be confined to the nature and measure of static concept only.

Methods for Measuring Disguised Unemployment in Agriculture

There are two methods to measure disguised unemployment in agriculture. The first and the only satisfactory one is the *direct method* based on an empirical sample enquiry with questionnaires distinguishing different types of cultivation, different sizes and form of property, the composition of the labor force, and the "labor diagram" (number of labor hours required and supplied). Such an enquiry — which will be described here in detail — gives a reliable estimate of the true (i.e., removable) disguised unemployment, as well as of the fractional (partial) and seasonal unemployment in agriculture.

The second, the *indirect method*, may be used in three variants:

(*a*) The number of labor hours required to produce a given output is subtracted from the number of labor hours available from the active agrarian population. The difference represents the agrarian surplus population.

(*b*) The density of population deemed adequate for a given type of cultivation is subtracted from the actual density of population. The difference is the agrarian surplus population. In order to take into account different grades of fertility of the soil, conversion coefficients of arable equivalents are used, for example: 1 hectare of garden = 3 hectares of cultivated area; 1 hectare of meadow = 0,4 hectare of cultivated area, etc. (J. Poniatowski, quoted in *Population in Agriculture*, League of Nations, 1939).

(*c*) The number of hectares required under a given type of cultivation to provide one person with a "standard income" is contrasted with the number of hectares and the agrarian population available. The difference represents people for whom there is no land available and who are therefore "surplus".
For income calculation "crop units" are used by H.E. Moore, instead of the arable equivalents (area conversion coefficients) of J. Poniatowski.

The indirect method can, of course, attempt the measurement of the static — not only the dynamic — surplus population. The vital difference in assumptions is frequently blurred in the existing literature. Even when this distinction is taken into consideration, the results are highly imprecise, since the "amount of labor required" (*a*), or the "adequate density of population" (*b*), or the "adequate income or crop unit" (*c*), cannot be exactly established. Vagueness increases once the method is applied, not to small particular holdings, but to large areas. Even in the best of cases no distinction can be made between those who could be *removed* from agriculture (true disguised unemployment) and those who represent fractional or seasonal unemployment (see page 4 [8]).

When potential surplus population under dynamic assumptions is calculated ("if Asia were producing under American conditions of agricultural technology, how many people would suffice to produce her crop" [5]) the results are too far removed from reality and not relevant to any "operational" decisions on development programming or economic policy.

Measuring Agrarian Surplus Population by the Direct Method

The *direct* method of measuring the static surplus is therefore the most reliable. All the assumptions made in such an enquiry will now be listed in detail:

1. Only agricultural small holdings of "direct cultivators" (peasant owners and tenants)

[5] H. E. Moore, *Economic Demography of Eastern South-East Europe*, Geneva, 1945. Another example: Italy's rural population in 1931 was 18 million. If Italy produced the average European output per head in agriculture, 27.1 percent of the agricultural population would be removable surplus. If Italy's agricultural production were equal to France's output per head and per hectare (calculated in crop units and arable area equivalents), 34.8 percent would be surplus. If its agricultural production were equal to France's agricultural production per head (not taking into account arable area equivalents), 58.6 percent would constitute agricultural surplus population.

are considered, the assumption being that, where agricultural workers are employed, these workers would not be surplus. They may be, of course, partially underemployed in the same sense in which workers in industry, in handicrafts, and in commerce do not efficiently use all of their working time. [6]

2. The agricultural area is divided into representative types of cultivation. For example, in Italy: (*a*) extensive monoculture; (*b*) intensive monoculture; (*c*) pluricultural cultivation; and (*d*) pluricultural cultivation with industrial crops. Each of these types of cultivation is grouped into appropriate holdings: (*a*) up to 2 hectares; (*b*) from 2 to 5 hectares; (*c*) from 5 to 10 hectares; (*d*) from 10 to 25 hectares and (*e*) above 25 hectares.

3. As labor force in each of the holdings, one assumes the active population as being persons from 14 to 65 years of age. Account is taken, however, of children under 14 and adults over 65 who work in agriculture. This is, of course, a very important phenomenon in peasant agriculture. If they did not work, the removable surplus of persons between 14 and 65 would be less. Those who are engaged in work outside their own holding — be it in another farm or in an extra-agricultural activity — and derive 60 percent or more of their income from this work, are excluded from "available labor" although they are "resident" in rural areas.

   To calculate the labor force, coefficients of labor efficiency of men, women, and children are used for each type of cultivation. In the Italian enquiry, coefficients of Serpieri (one child from 14 to 18 years old equals 0.5; one woman equals 0.6; one man equals 1.0), as well as a slight modification of those proposed by G. Orlando, have been used.

4. It is also assumed that one woman in a household of four is occupied in household activities and therefore not available for work in the field; where the family consists of fewer than four persons, it is also supposed that one woman is fully occupied in household activities. The same is assumed for two women in families of from 6 to 10 units, and for three women in families of more than 10 units. This indivisibility of the family unit reduces naturally the amount of removable surplus.

5. It is assumed that those who are in surplus are involuntarily unemployed. Where, owing to custom, women are not willing to accept work outside the home, they should not be counted as disguised unemployed. Thus, in Sicily, for instance, a much lower percentage of women would be willing to accept work outside their homes. These differences exist in many other countries. In the 1928 census of Greece, for example, it is apparent that the percentage of women employed is very much smaller than in Yugoslavia, etc.

6. Labor hours required for each type of cultivation over the whole year, month by month, are counted and compared with available labor hours. This "labor diagram" (Table 1 of the Appendix) gives the measure of seasonal underemployment. Two kinds of seasonal underemployment have been distinguished, the first being the biological or technical seasonal underemployment, since the growth of crops in a given type of cultivation requires varying amounts of labor input over different months of the year which do not necessarily correspond do the labor supply. This concept has also been called "seasonal underemployment of the productive cycle." [7] The second concept of seasonal underemployment, which we call "the seasonal underemployment proper," takes into account also that amount of labor which is not available for climatic as well as institutional reasons. Thus, the number of holidays plus the number of days during which no agricultural labor can be supplied owing to snow, tempests, monsoons, etc., reduces the number of labor days available during the year. In the Italian enquiry, an average of 270 days has been assumed.

7. Even when the number of laborers available and of those required is known, this is not sufficient to calculate disguised unemployment and underemployment. The fact is that the number of labor hours available in different months varies during the year; it may be only 8 hours or less in the winter, and 12 or 13 hours in the summer months. A certain number of overtime hours is possible, however,

[6] I. F. MARIANI, for example, calculated in 1951 that in Italian industry every worker has, on the average, been underoccupied for 4 48 percent of his potential working capacity. This is not, however, a removable surplus population under the assumption of *ceteris paribus*.

[7] C. GINI, *Patologia Economica*, Turin, 1952.

and is not assumed to reduce the amount of disguised unemployment. The typical labor availability looks therefore as follows:

Month	Working days	Working hours per day		Working hours per month		Equivalent in terms of man-hours	
		Men and children	Women	Men and children	Women	Children	Women
November	23	8	8	184	184	92	110
December	18	8	8	144	144	72	86
January	18	8	8	144	144	72	87
February	18	9	9	162	162	81	97
March	20	10	10	200	200	100	120
April	20	11	10	220	200	110	132
May	27	12	10	324	270	162	194
June	26	13	10	338	260	169	203
July	27	12	10	324	270	162	195
August	27	11	10	297	270	148	178
September	23	10	10	230	230	115	138
October	23	9	9	205	205	103	123
Year	270			2 772	2 539	1 386	1 663

The calculation of disguised unemployment implies the simple though tedious recalculation of the number of labor units (men or women) which could be removed into employment outside agriculture, where the number of labor hours required is constant throughout the year.

8. The labor diagram thus constructed (see diagrams A and B) shows the total amount of "disguised underemployment." This is not yet, however, equal to the true removable surplus population. People who are underemployed, or one part of the labor force only, could not be removed without causing the output to decline. Only entire labor units, men or women, whose removal would not lower the agricultural output, can be considered as true agricultural surplus or disguised unemployed. A distinction is therefore made between: (*a*) removable disguised underemployment (equal to our concept of disguised unemployment, or surplus or excess population); (*b*) disguised fractional underemployment, i.e., labor hours not used throughout the whole year which do not add up to an entire labor unit. Persons in fractional disguised unemployment cannot be moved out of agriculture, though they could be provided with more part-time work in handicrafts, community development, etc.; (*c*) seasonal underemployment due to climatic factors.

The distinction between removable and unremovable surplus [8] is an important instance of the difference between the aggregative micro-economic procedure which is characteristic of indirect methods, and the disaggregative micro-economic procedure used in the indirect method. While the distinction between removable and unremovable surplus may give different results in different countries, its importance can be seen in the Italian enquiry where the true removable surplus is only about one half of the total disguised unemployed labor force. Even when this distinction is taken into account, however, it appears that more than 10 percent of the active labor force in southern Italian agriculture is surplus on an additional assumption to be mentioned under 9.

9. If one adheres rigidly to the assumption of *ceteris paribus*, under which nothing whatever can be changed in the method of cultivation, even a mere one-month peak load of work can substantially lower the amount of disguised unemployment. It is, however, convenient and also reasonable to deviate slightly from this assumption of no change, provided that the extent and the nature of the minimum change deemed compatible with static assumptions is described in detail. This is the same method as that which is applied in the theory of supply, where a minimum amount of imperfect competition is always assumed. [9] It has been accordingly assumed that where some additional labor would have to be engaged for a peak load of up to two months (50 working days)

Diagram A. Actual underemployment

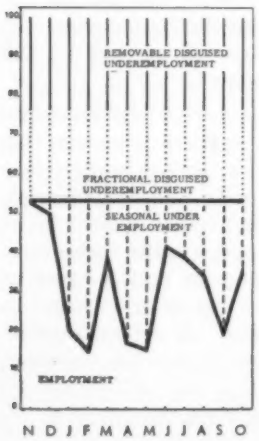
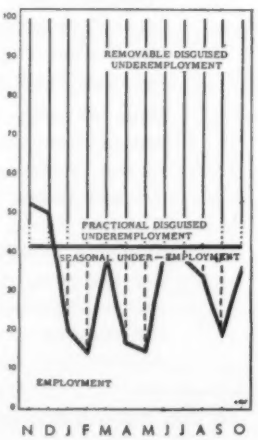

REMOVABLE DISGUISED UNDEREMPLOYMENT
FRACTIONAL DISGUISED UNDEREMPLOYMENT
SEASONAL UNDER EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT
N D J F M A M J J A S O

Diagram B. Conventional underemployment


REMOVABLE DISGUISED UNDEREMPLOYMENT
FRACTIONAL DISGUISED UNDEREMPLOYMENT
SEASONAL UNDER-EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT
N D J F M A M J J A S O

[8] This distinction has been stressed by A. MOLINARI, *Occupazione e sviluppo demografico nei paesi sottosviluppati*, Rome, 1955, pp. 14 and 15, and G. DELL'ANGELO in the present enquiry, who demonstrated how fractional disguised unemployment can be measured.

[9] See J. R. HICKS, *Value and Capital*, Oxford, 1939.

during the year, this would constitute in overpopulated areas a tolerable minimum of change which is still deemed compatible with the static assumption of *ceteris paribus*. In other words, all those who are employed during the year for less than 51 days are assumed to be removable. Diagram A shows the removable and unremovable surplus under the rigid assumptions of no change whatever. Diagram B introduces the assumption of the minimum change compatible with the static presupposition whereby peach loads up to two months can be substituted by hired labor, while those who only work for 50 days a year or less are considered to be truly disguised unemployed. Diagram B shows, therefore, the "conventional" unemployment and underemployment.

On the basis of the labor diagram (Tables 1 and 2) of one random peasant holding, the three types of underoccupation (*a*) removable = true disguised unemployment, (*b*) unremovable fractional unemployment, and (*c*) seasonal underemployment, can be calculated for this peasant holding.

Money Cost and Opportunity Cost of Surplus Labor

Although the purpose of the present article is limited to describing the method used for the measurement of disguised unemployment, a few words may be added on an additional enquiry directly connected with the present one, which may help to estimate the difference between the money cost and the opportunity cost of the removable surplus if it were to be employed outside agriculture. When a worker in disguised unemployment, whose share in the income of the family has given him an income of around 100 dollars per year, is removed from agriculture and provided with work outside it, the family members remaining on the farm have at their disposal an additional income of 100 dollars. The wages of the disguised unemployed person provided with work amount to about 400 dollars a year. If the whole of the 100 dollars additional income accruing to the family members remaining on the farm were saved, it could be said that only 300 dollars of additional resources are required to provide wages for the additional employed "surplus" men. The difference between the money cost and the opportunity cost of wages would thus be 25 percent. The remaining family members are poor and hungry, however, and will not save the whole of the additional income accruing to them; they will expand their consumption and save only a part of the additional product. A household budget analysis of a sample of the poorest 15 percent of southern Italian peasants (in Calabria) shows that they will save between 15 and 18 percent of their additional disposable income. Other sample enquiries into the household budgets of newly employed workers removed from agriculture into towns in southern Italy show that these workers will save from 20 to 28 percent per year of their wages. This unusually high rate of saving may not last in the long run, since one part of it goes for repayment of debt during the first years of employment—and these were the only years covered in the sample enquiry. Moreover, in the longer run, the newly employed workers will probably acquire the tastes of their environment and class. If it were assumed that, in the long run, they will save from 10 to 15 percent, the total amount of saving, both in the farm, which has been relieved of one surplus family member, and by the worker himself in town, will amount to 15-18 dollars saved in the farm, plus 40-60 dollars saved by the newly employed worker himself. The total amount of savings will thus amount to 55-78 dollars, i.e., roughly speaking, 14-19.5 percent of the annual wage of the newly employed person. The difference between the money cost and the opportunity cost of wages would thus amount to something between 14 and 20 percent; this may be less than has been expected by some enthusiasts, but it is nevertheless a very considerable amount.

Where the removal of a surplus worker requires the hiring of an outside worker for a peak load of say one month (25 working days), the wages paid for his temporary employment ($1.30 per day = $32.50) must be deducted from the 100 dollars accruing to the family. The additional income of the family will then only amount to 67.50 dollars, and their savings will be about 5 dollars less. The difference between the money cost and the opportunity cost of wages would amount roughly to 12.5-18 percent, instead of 14-20 percent.

Disguised Unemployment in Agriculture in Various Countries

Some general impressions may be added, finally, on the probable amount of disguised unemployment in various countries. Where the number of cultivation types is rather limited, for instance cereal production in extensive monoculture on farm holdings in Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia during the interwar period, the amount of disguised unemployment was presumably very great, and the estimates then made of its being 20-25 percent of the active population in agriculture seems reasonable. An empirical confirmation is provided by the fact that agricultural output in German-occupied Poland during the Second World War did not

decrease after about 20 percent of its agricultural population was removed for drafting into the army abroad or as prisoners of war and as forced labor.

Where there is a greater variety of types of cultivation, including mixed farming, or some industrial plants for the processing of tobacco, tomatoes, etc., as well as some wine-growing and olive trees, the removable surplus is much less; in southern Italy, for instance, it is probably only around 10 to 12 percent of the active population in agriculture. Where there are two or three crops a year, most of the population active in agriculture is employed for more than 50 days a year. The amount of removable surplus population is therefore probably negligible. This may even be the case in the most densely populated areas, as, for instance, in Java (Indonesia) where there are two or three crops a year; moreover, the people of each district help each other in turn during one crop season. Although no detailed measurements have been made, it is our impression that the agricultural surplus population in Java would be very small. The opposite may also hold true, so that even in areas not densely populated (for example, South America as distinguished from Central America, Iraq, and Syria) there may nevertheless exist some disguised unemployment in agriculture, though barely discernible.

APPENDIX

Farmholding No. 35

Province : Cosenza
Area : 3.85.87 hectares

Type of land : Hillside
Type of cultivation : Pluricultural

Type of enterprise : Private farm holding
Location of farm house : On the holding
Composition of the farmamily :
Units by working age
Men 1 = man-unit 1.0
Women 2 = » » 1.2
Children 1 = » » 0.5
Total 2.7

Units not of working age
Adults over 65 : 0 ; of whom Men : 0 ; Women : 0 ;
Children under 14 : 1.

Units outside farm family hired for peak work : 0

Breakdown of units for the calculation of underemployment and surplus population

Composition of unit	Family unit				Units outside farm family
	Working age		Not of working age		
	Agriculture	Household	Active	Inactive	
Men	1	—	—	—	—
Women	1	1	—	—	—
Children	1	—	—	1	—

Table 1. — Manpower budget of the farm

Months	Manpower requirements of the farm		Manpower utilized by man hours			
			Family units			Units outside farm family
	Number of man hours	Percentage	Working age		Not of working age	
			Agricultural	Household		
November	229	10 0	200	29	—	—
December	188	8 2	154	34	—	—
January	84	3.7	60	24	—	—
February	55	2.4	50	5	—	—
March	230	10 0	167	63	—	—
April	111	4 8	79	32	—	—
May	108	4.7	102	6	—	—
June	351	15 2	294	57	—	—
July	325	14 2	267	58	—	—
August	278	12.1	212	66	—	—
September	114	5.0	90	24	—	—
October	222	9.7	157	65	—	—
Year	2 295	100 0	1 832	463	—	—

Table 2. — Appraisal of underemployment of farm family working units

Months	Underemployed units											
	Men			Women			Children			Total		
	Number	Underemployed man hours	Degree of underemployment	Number	Underemployed man hours	Degree of underemployment	Number	Underemployed man hours	Degree of underemployment	Number	Underemployed man hours	Degree of underemployment
November	1	64	35	1	62	56	1	60	65	2.1	186	47
December	1	48	33	1	48	56	1	52	72	2 1	148	49
January	1	120	83	1	63	72	1	60	83	2 1	243	80
February	1	130	80	1	87	90	1	73	90	2 1	290	85
March	1	137	69	1	66	55	1	50	50	2 1	253	60
April	1	175	80	1	116	88	1	92	84	2 1	383	83
May	1	244	75	1	182	94	1	152	94	2 1	578	85
June	1	158	47	1	131	65	1	127	75	2 1	416	59
July	1	144	44	1	138	71	1	132	81	2 1	414	61
August	1	231	78	1	92	52	1	88	59	2 1	411	66
September	1	210	91	1	78	57	1	105	91	2 1	393	81
October	1	169	82	1	47	38	1	58	56	2.1	274	64
Year	1	1 830	66	1	1 110	67	1	1 049	76	2.1	3 989	69

Table 3. — Disguised and seasonal underemployment

Available man hours: 5 821 — Underemployed man hours: 3 989

Degree of monthly and annual underemployment

N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	Annual
48.19	49.01	80.20	85.29	60.24	82.90	85.00	58.59	60.79	65.97	81.37	63.57	68.53

Appraisal of disguised and seasonal underemployment (man hours)

Disguised underemployment = 5 821 × 0.4819 = 2 805
Seasonal underemployment = 5 821 × (0.6853 — 0.4819) = 1 184

Conventional appraisal of disguised and seasonal underemployment (man hours)

Disguised underemployment = (5 821 0 5859) — [386(0.5859 — 0 4819) + 302 (0.5859 — 0.4901)] = 3 341
Seasonal underemployment = 5 821 (0.6853 + 0.0119) — 0.5859 = 648

Appraisal of underemployment (man hours)

1. Disguised underemployment:			3 341	83.76
(*a*) removable (units in excess)	3 049	76.44		
(*b*) not removable (fractional)	292	7.32		
2. Seasonal underemployment			648	16.24
Total underemployment			3 989	100.00

Degree of underemployment

Disguised		57.40
Removable	52.38	
Not removable	5.02	
Seasonal		11.13
Total		68.53

Commodity Notes

GRAIN - WHEAT TRADE IN 1956/57 - FAO GROUP ON GRAINS

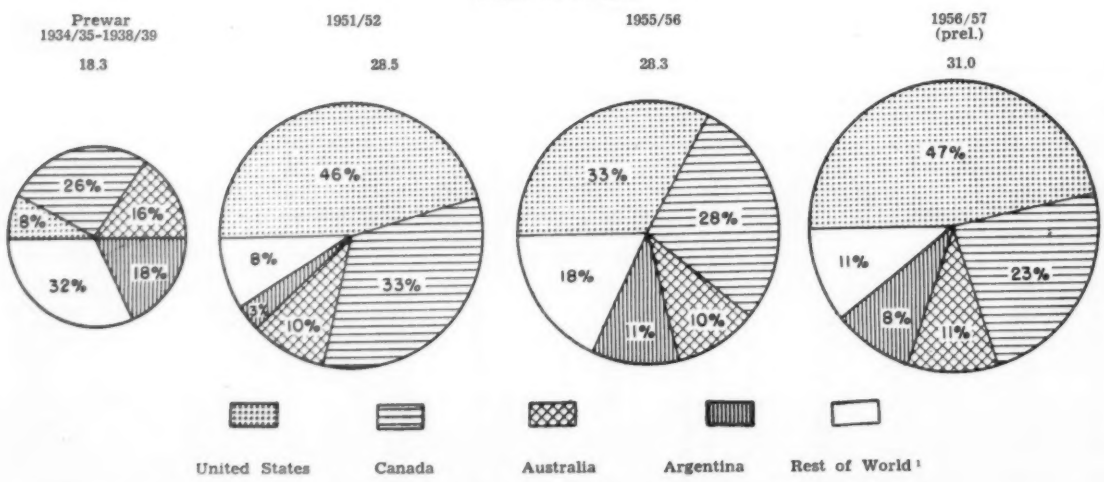
World Wheat Trade in 1956/57

World exports of wheat and wheat flour are expected to reach new record levels during the trade year which ended on 30 June 1957. Data are not yet complete, but shipments were kept at a high rate during the first ten months of the trading season and indications are that they will exceed the previous peak of 1951/52 and reach a new high level of approximately 31 million tons. This increase in world trade is due to several factors: in 1956 a severe winter considerably reduced production in Northern Europe, especially in France; wheat was generally of poor quality in Europe; there was a spate of stockpiling during the Suez crisis; some importing countries — notably India — started building up reserves; and large quantities were offered for sale under special terms and conditions.

Shipments from the *United States* show a particularly sharp increase and will be the largest on record. Exports for the first eight months of the past season already had exceeded the quantity exported during the whole 1955/56 trade year. The figure for the complete 1956/57 season is currently estimated at around 14.5 millions tons, representing an increase of 56 percent over the previous year and of 93 percent over 1954/55. It would exceed by about 800,000 tons the previous maximum reached in 1948/49. A large share of this wheat moved through surplus disposal measures, particularly under Title I of Public Law 480. *Australia* increased its exports of wheat and flour by drawing on stocks; it is estimated that for the July/June year, shipments from this country amounted to 3.3 million tons, or about 400,000 tons more than during the preceding season. On the other hand, while *Canadian* exports until the end of March 1957 were well above the volume shipped during the first nine months of the previous season, recently it had been found difficult to maintain sales at a comparable rate so that total shipments for the season may be approximately half a million tons smaller than the 7.9 million tons exported in 1955/56. Shipments from *Argentina* will also show a decline, mainly reflecting the small exportable surplus available during the first half of the 1956/57 trade year. In view of the much improved supply position after 1 December exports quickened during the last six months and they are expected to reach 2.6 million tons as against the 3.3 million tons shipped during 1955/1956.

Exports from other countries will contribute about 3 million tons of wheat during the season under review. Out of this quantity, about 1 million tons have been exported by the U.S.S.R. to

Figure 1. — World Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour (in Wheat Equivalent) Prewar, 1951/52, 1955/56, and 1956/57 (July-June Trade Season)



[1] Including the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe but, for postwar years, excluding the trade within this region.

countries outside the Eastern European bloc, mainly to Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Northern European countries. France, which during the past two years exported substantial quantities of wheat, was thrown back on a net import basis in 1956/57; exports were very small until the end of February but, with the prospect of a good 1957 crop, export trade was livelier during the remainder of the season. For the rest of Europe, apart from Sweden which increased shipments after the good outturn of last year's crop, Italy has exported about 500,000 tons of soft wheat, largely on loan or though barter agreements against hard wheat.

Despite the faster movement of wheat in international trade during 1956/57, the strength of the market has been increasingly dependent upon the extension of special terms such as credit and barter. Wheat is and will be in large supply for some time to come; as a result, there has been in recent months no sharp rise in prices such as might be expected to accompany a greatly increased import demand.

With the prospect of an above-average crop in Western Europe, especially in France, and of good harvests in importing countries outside Europe, the outlook for international trade in wheat in 1957/58 does not appear very bright. In all probability exports will be smaller and even more dependent on special terms than in the past year.

First Session of FAO Group on Grains

The first session of the FAO Group on Grains was held in Rome from 27 to 31 May 1957, with Mr. A.L. Wallon (France) as Chairman. It dealt mainly with organizational questions and with the establishment of a program of work.

The Group agreed that its regular program should include: an appraisal of the world grain situation and short-term outlook; the examination of trends in production, consumption, stocks, trade and prices; and the consideration and analysis of national grain policies and their international effects as related to the current and prospective situation.

A first objective of the Group will be to assess the factors which have led to the present imbalance in supply and demand for grain. It was felt that when the basic problems had been clarified and some measure of agreement reached as to the relative significance of their implications and urgency, the Group could consider practical ways to help reduce maladjustments.

The Group agreed that their examination of the grain problem would be greatly enhanced by a special study of factors, past and present, influencing the structure of world trade in all grain. The study should also attempt to shed light on possible developments in the patterns of production and distribution, with particular reference to the dynamics of industrialization and of technological development. One part will deal with wheat, tracing developments since the thirties; a primary object would be to prepare a factual summary of national policies — in importing as well as in exporting countries — and to assess their influence on production, income, price, marketing arrangements, stocks, and the volume and pattern of international trade. Other parts of the study will cover, in the same way, similar factors for other grains. Particular attention would be given to changes in the utilization of grains, including alternative land uses among grains and their competition for markets.

The Group decided to establish regular consultative arrangements between Member Governments and FAO. Members and observers will be asked to appoint experts to act as correspondents and to send qualified representatives to Rome to consult with FAO. A meeting of these experts will be held before the Group's second session to assist in preparing the study of the factors affecting the present grain problems.

The Group decided to hold its second session at FAO Headquarters, Rome, during the second half of October 1957, immediately before the twenty-ninth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems.

COTTON - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Common Market countries, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Western Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, all have large textile industries which have been extensively modernized since the Second World War. They draw fibers partly from indigenous sources and from associated overseas territories, but mainly from a wide range of other countries outside Europe. As will be seen from Table 1, rayon constitutes a very substantial and increasing local supply, although the pulp requirements for its manufacture are largely imported. This fiber, particularly in its staple form, is widely used by the textile industry in combination or competition with cotton.

The Common Market would represent the largest single outlet for imported cotton. Italy produces cotton but on a very small scale. Together the Six countries have imported between 850,000 and 900,000 tons of cotton in recent years, nearly one third of the total moving in international trade.

Table 1. — Cotton Imports into the Common Market Countries and Related Data

Item	Season beginning 1 August			
	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	Average
	..... *Thousand metric tons*			
SIX COUNTRIES				
Rayon production[1]				
Continuous filament	186.0	217.7	229.4	211.0
Staple	246.8	273.0	308.3	276.0
Cotton production				
Italy	8	10	14	10
Cotton Imports, Total	*895.3*	*868.7*	*851.8*	*871.9*
of which				
France	285.9	290.5	265.7	280.7
Germany, Western	275.1	263.6	277.9	272.2
Italy	160.0	142.6	150.9	151.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	100.6	97.8	84.3	94.2
Netherlands	73.6	74.3	73.0	73.7
Source of Cotton Imports				
a) Overseas territories, *Total*	*70.6*	*71.5*	*80.1*	*74.1*
French Equat. Africa	28.3	34.8	35.9	34.5
French West Africa		2.1	2.6	
Belgian Congo	35.3	29.6	34.7	33.2
Togo/Cameroons	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.2
Algeria	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.3
Somalia	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8
b) Countries a large share of whose exports goes to the Common Market, *Total*	*101.5*	*115.0*	*140.4*	*119.0*
Syria	34.2	47.6	53.4	45.1
Turkey	48.2	31.4	31.8	37.1
Iran	12.6	26.7	23.1	20.8
Greece	6.6	9.3	32.1	16.0
c) Major cotton producing countries, *Total*	*304.8*	*257.3*	*332.6*	*298.3*
Egypt	108.3	76.5	81.9	88.9
Pakistan	42.2	22.7	40.8	35.2
Brazil	103.0	80.7	41.4	75.1
Mexico	57.3	77.4	168.5	99.1
d) United States	*274.1*	*274.7*	*100.1*	*216.3*

[1]Calendar year ending in season shown.

Less than 10 percent of the combined imports was derived from associated overseas territories in Africa [group (a)]. Under special arrangements, France acquires the whole of the supply of French African cotton. The exportable supply of Belgian Congo cotton (there is an increasing local consumption) moves freely to all countries — in accordance with the Congo Basin Treaties — but the Common Market countries take the bulk of it. The "outside" suppliers fall into three groups — countries whose cotton exports have been concentrated on the Six countries (b); countries whose cotton exports are not so concentrated, but for whom cotton production and trade is particularly important (c); and the United States (d).

Group (b) — Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Iran — are not cotton producers of first importance, but output has been expanding in response to demand from developing local textile industries and under special trade arrangements made with several of the Six countries. In total, however, they supply less than 15 percent of the latter countries' import requirements.

Group (c) includes widely dispersed major cotton producers — Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, and Pakistan — which offer a wider range of types of cotton than group (b) and account for about one third of total imports into the Six countries. Some (e.g., Brazil) have special trade arrangements with the Six countries. Proportionately, cotton exports of this group to the Six in recent years have averaged 41 percent for Mexico, 38 percent for Brazil, 30 percent for Egypt, and 21 percent for Pakistan.

The United States, the world's largest producer and exporter of cotton, supplies a varying residual proportion of the Common Market's cotton imports. Despite United States foreign aid programs, the relatively high price of United States cotton recently brought about a sharp decline (1955/56) and over the past three seasons the United States proportion has averaged only 25 percent of the prospective Common Market's imports.

The direct and indirect effects on cotton trade of the coming into force of a common market could be numerous but seem unlikely to be drastic. First, since standards of living in the metropolitan countries are already relatively high and some technological factors also are operating adversely, a rapid increase in consumption of textile products generally is scarcely to be expected. The relaxation of barriers to textile trade between the contracting countries should add impetus to demand for the specialty products of individual industries; but whether the textile price structure generally will be lower will depend to some extent on the tariff treatment of low-cost textiles, particularly those originating in the East. The sizeable textile requirements of associated overseas territories will no doubt expand as joint investment in their development proceeds and all Six countries gain access to their markets; but again any discrimination against textiles from outside (legally contestable in the Congo Basin) might tend to put a break on expansion.

The prospect for cotton consumption is further qualified by the increasingly competitive status which rayon staple will achieve in a common market. Presently, import duties on rayon staple range from 6 percent (Benelux) to 20 percent (France), whereas cotton enters duty free into all countries except Italy, where a 6 percent duty is levied. The reduction and eventual elimination of all duties inside the area may therefore tend to divert some consumption to rayon or, at least, increase the pressure on cotton prices.

As regards the pattern of cotton imports, it is difficult to see any major shift occurring, at least in the near future, as a direct result of the advent of the Common Market and the eventual elimination of duty on cotton from outside the area — in practice, of the Italian 6 percent duty. Shifts will no doubt occur but they are more likely to have their origin in the policies of the cotton producing countries, notably the United States. Already the associated African territories ship virtually all of their exportable supply to Common Market countries. Intensified joint effort by the latter to increase productivity in the territories, including the use of more highly organized and mechanized methods (sparseness of population is an over-all limiting factor) may yield sizeable results, but probably only over a longer term and any displacement of other cottons is therefore liable to be slow. The Common Market countries have close economic ties with the cotton exporters in group (b) — Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Greece — while in the case of Egyptian, Sudanese, and Pakistani cottons, these are mostly staples not produced in the overseas territories associated with the Common Market. Therefore, it would not seem likely that imports from these countries would be reduced as a result of an expansion in the cotton crop of the African territories. Imports from the Western Hemisphere, on the other hand, are, at least to some extent, hampered by currency difficulties and it seems more likely that any cut in imports owing to increased supplies from overseas territories would fall on United States or Latin American cotton. United States exports are currently favored by subsidies and other financial aid, but efforts are being made to reduce production. To the extent that these efforts prove successful, the danger to Mexico and Brazil (the main competitors with the United States) of a reduced cotton outlet in the Common Market will be removed.

COCOA - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Six European Common Market countries imported in 1955 and 1956 about 32 percent of world imports of cocoa beans, as compared with 33 percent by the United States and 14 percent by the United Kingdom. Any economic or political change which may affect the pattern of cocoa trade of the Six is therefore bound to be felt by cocoa exporting countries, especially as in many of these cocoa is one of the key economic crops. Many depend on income from cocoa exports for a substantial share of their foreign exchange and on income from export taxes for significant parts of their public revenue.

At present, cocoa enters free of duty in the Benelux countries, France and Italy. In France, where imports from overseas dependent territories were always free of duty, the 25 percent duty has been suspended. In Italy, the existing general tariff of 10 percent *ad valorem* and 5 percent *ad valorem* for GATT signatories is also suspended. Western Germany is the only country of the group where there is an import duty of 10 percent *ad valorem* . Therefore, no cocoa producing country enjoys at present preferential customs duties as such in the Common Market countries. However, when the common tariff will be in full operation in 12-15 years' time, cocoa from the overseas territories of France, Belgium and the Netherlands will enter the Common Market countries free of duty, while imports from other countries will bear a customs tariff of 9 percent *ad valorem*.

World cocoa production during 1954/55 - 1956/57 amounted to an average of about 860,000 tons. The greatest concentration of production has been in the Sterling Area, which contributed an average of 45 percent of total world supplies. Within this area, 65 percent came from Ghana (250,000 tons) and 29 percent from Nigeria (115,000 tons). Latin America produced 36 percent of world supplies (Brazil, 166,000 tons), and the dependent overseas territories of the Common Market countries produced 141,000 tons, or 16 percent of total world production.

Imports of cocoa beans in the six Common Market countries have been substantially greater than the production of their dependent tropical territories. The average total imports during the three years 1955-57 is conservatively estimated at 240,000 tons,

Table 2. — Cocoa Beans - Production in Sterling Area Countries, Overseas Territories of Common Market Countries, and Rest of the World, 1954/55/1956-57

Region	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	Average 1954/55-1956/57
	..... *Thousand metric tons*			
Sterling Area countries	351	380	438	390
Overseas territories of Common Market countries...	134	141	147	141
Rest of the world.....	318	327	339	327
World Total	803	848	924	858
	..... *Percentage*			
Sterling Area countries....	44	45	47	45
Overseas territories of Common Market countries....	17	16	16	16
Rest of the world.....	39	39	37	39
World Total	100	100	100	100

Table 3. — Cocoa Beans - Imports into the Six Countries of the Common Market, Average 1953-55

Countries of origin	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Netherlands	Italy	Total	Percent of total imports
	Metric tons						*Percent*
Ghana, Nigeria, and British West Indies	2 774	5 274	37 444	15 807	4 000	65 299	31.5
French, Belgian, and Netherlands dependent territories	1 696	39 344	15 048	33 594	7 206	96 888	46.7
Spanish and Portuguese territories	—	528	1 909	3 486	43	5 966	2.9
Brazil	326	1 278	15 577	2 559	4 663	24 403	11.8
Other Latin American countries	2 308	435	3 105	751	1 635	8 234	4.0
Other countries	1 593	659	670	2 853	620	6 395	3.1
Total	8 697	47 518	73 753	59 050	18 167	207 185	100
Values in million of U. S. dollars	7.68	46.04	67.62	50.01	16.56	187.91	
Values in national currencies (millions)	384	16 115	284	190	10 352		

while the production of their overseas dependent territories is estimated at only 141,000 tons. In other words, production has been about 60 percent of import requirements.

The six Common Market countries have been, therefore, very important outlets for the cocoa producing countries of Latin America and the Sterling Area. Imports from these sources have been much greater than is indicated by a comparison of total imports with the total production of their overseas dependent territories. Table 3 shows that during 1953-55 only 47 percent of the Common Market's imports came from the dependent territories; 53 percent came from other sources and the proportion of "other sources" undoubtedly rose during 1956 and the current year. The reason for this is that the Six did not take the total exports of their overseas dependent territories. The Sterling Area provided 31 percent of the total imports and Brazil almost 12 percent. Table 4 shows that the Six absorbed about 28 percent of the total exports of Brazil, Ghana, and Nigeria.

The introduction of a customs duty of 9 percent *ad valorem* is bound to affect the pattern of trade of the Common Market countries. Imports from their overseas dependent territories are likely to

Table 4. — Cocoa Beans — Exports of Brazil, French African Territories, Ghana and Nigeria, by Destinations, 1953-55

Countries of destination	Brazil	French African territories	Ghana and Nigeria	Total
	Metric tons			
Austria	688	138	—	826
Belgium	380	514	1 168	2 062
Czechoslovakia	4 657	324	—	4 981
Denmark	334	73	[1] 1 084	1 491
France	1 826	39 033	4 674	45 533
Germany, Western	33 650	9 508	34 350	77 508
Hungary	745	—	—	745
Ireland, Rep. of	—	—	[2] 2 794	2 794
Italy	4 766	7 637	3 351	15 754
Netherlands	5 180	40 481	32 259	77 920
Norway	27	50	[3] 592	3 669
Poland	1 411	84	—	1 495
Sweden	475	1 043	4 340	5 858
Switzeland	20	949	—	969
United Kingdom	4 722	3 621	123 894	132 237
Yugoslavia	1 710	125	—	1 835
Canada	1 181	50	3 158	4 389
United States	43 505	24 323	79 675	147 503
Argentina	7 984	—	—	7 984
Uruguay	659	1 120	—	1 779
Japan	2 226	209	—	2 435
Egypt	6	698	—	704
French overseas territories	8	2 883	—	2 891
Union of South Africa	45	—	2 718	2 763
Australia	—	—	6 348	6 348
New Zealand	—	—	[1] 1 177	1 177
U.S.S.R.	—	1 737	[1] 15 918	17 655
Other countries	989	1 725	[3] 610	3 324
TOTAL	117 194	136 325	321 110	574 629
Six Common Market countries[3]	45 810	100 056	75 802	221 668
Other countries	71 384	36 269	245 308	352 961
The Six as percentage of total	39	73	24	39
Other as percentage of total	61	27	76	61

[1]Ghana only. — [2]Nigeria only. — [3]Including French overseas territories.

Table 5. — Cocoa Beans - Export Values of Sterling Producing Countries, by Destinations, 1955

Country	To United Kingdom	To Common Market area	To rest of world	Total	Commodity percentage of total exports by value	Percentage share to Six
	Thousand pounds				*Percent*	
Dominica	—	9	36	45	5	20
Ghana	18 365	22 222	24 972	65 559	68.1	34
Grenada	589	236	041	866	48	27
Jamaica	341	023	199	563	1.7	4
Nigeria	17 328	3 267	5 592	26 187	20.2	13
St. Lucia	89	—	—	89	11	—
Sierra Leone	448	293	—	741	7.3	40
Trinidad	671	504	1 278	2 453	4.2	20
TOTAL	37 831	26 554	32 118	96 503	...	...

increase, but there is no way of estimating at this stage the magnitude of the change. One interesting indication is that, assuming no change in price or in pattern of supply, the increase in duty collection, when the 9 percent duty is fully in force, is estimated at £ 1.7 million on a total of £ 41 million of cocoa exports from sources other than the overseas territories associated with the Common Market.

But perhaps even more important, potentially, than the duty change are the provisions relating to the "managed market" in agriculture. A common organization is to be established to stimulate "an increase in agricultural production, a fair standard of living for agricultural producers, stable markets, guaranteed supplies and a reasonable price to the consumer." The precise implications of these concepts are still to be determined; but it is clear that, under certain circumstances, the barriers to imports from non-associated overseas territories could become formidable.

On the other hand, it is necessary to realize that there are other forces which will tend to maintain the present trade pattern. In addition to such factors as differences in quality, flavor, and prices of various types of cocoa beans, the pattern of trade will continue to be influenced — unless the counter forces become tremendously strong — by such factors as historical trade connection, and, even more significant, general economic, financial, and institutional considerations. These factors have contributed a great deal to the current trade pattern, which leads France to import from its overseas territories about 85 percent of total imports of cocoa beans (40,000 out 47,000 tons). The cross currents which operate at present are illustrated by Belgium. During 1953-55, Belgium imported 1,300 tons from the Congo and Surinam (out of total imports of 8,700 tons), while 1,500 tons of the colonial production went to other countries. Nor is it likely that the comparatively small duty would have an appreciable influence on the volume of imports of flavor or "fine" cocoas from Central American and Caribbean countries.

The effects of the Common Market program can be summarized as follows:

1. The change in customs duties is bound to have some immediate effects in stimulating imports from the associated overseas territories. Their share in the total imports of the Common Market is likely to rise. However, since the objective of the Common Market is to raise economic standards, the total consumption of cocoa and chocolate products, which is relatively low in some of the countries, should increase and benefit also non-associated cocoa producing countries.

2. At present, greater imports by the Common Market will leave less for export to other destinations, including the much sought dollar markets, where cocoa from the associated overseas territories competes with the production of other countries.

The fundamental question is, therefore, to what extent will production be stimulated by the cocoa marketing provisions. Of course, increases during the next 5-7 years will be due to plantings made before the signature of the Rome treaties and must be excluded from consideration. In the Belgian Congo and Surinam, for example, the known pre-1957 plantings are almost certain to result in an increase of output of about 100 percent. In the French territories production rose by 67,000 tons during the past decade, or almost 90 percent — and a considerable amount of new planting took place during 1952-56, which is not yet in production — although, it is not certain whether the new plantings of the last period were sufficient to leave a net surplus after compensating for the inevitable fall in output in the old areas.

3. The effects of the Common Market on production would begin to emerge only after 7-10 years. In this connection, the "agriculture" provisions could be especially important. But, as stated previously, at the present stage of the negotiations there is no way of foretelling whether they will mean much or little. It is certain that from an economic standpoint they could mean at least as much as — and probably more than — the 9 percent customs protection as an incentive for new plantings. Experience has demonstrated that it is most unlikely that the 9 percent duty will mean that, everything else being equal, the cocoa farmer in, say, the Ivory Coast will automatically get a price premium of 9 percent in comparison with the Ghana farmer across the border. On the other hand, it is necessary to consider not only the availability of land resources for expanding the cocoa area, but a large number of other factors including the potentialities for more profitable crops and other activities. The problem of land resources is, of course, fundamental, but the available information is far from adequate for making predictions. All that can be said is that although there is still some good forest land available for new plantings, the amount is diminishing rapidly.

The Common Market arrangement will affect also the cocoa and chocolate industries of the member countries, since the 9 percent customs duty would apply probably to a significant part of the total imports into the Six and thus probably will influence prices of consumer products. However, it is doubtful whether it would have a significant effect on consumption. On the other hand, special arrangements will be necessary to deal with certain countries (e.g., the Netherlands) which import cocoa beans that are processed for export.

POULTRY MEAT - RECENT TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

During the last two years, international trade in poultry meat (slaughtered poultry) has expanded substantially, mainly owing to strong import demand in Western Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Canada. World imports in 1955 rose by about 30 percent over the preceding year and a further large increase last year brought the world total to about 75 percent above the prewar average. Information available points to a continuation of the increased movement in the current year, but it seems unlikely that the comparatively high rates of the last two years will be maintained.

A major factor supporting the expansion in poultry meat trade has been the remarkable increase of demand in Western Germany. As domestic production did not keep pace with consumption, imports rose rapidly. Last year Western Germany imported five times as much poultry meat as in 1950, and accounted for nearly half of world imports of this product. Italy's imports reached their highest level in 1955 when they were 2.5 times as large as in 1950, but there was a slight decline in 1956. Besides importing much larger quantities of poultry meat than before the war, Italy has become the largest importer of live poultry. The bulk of the supplies comes from the Netherlands, and in the last three years annual imports of live poultry were about 9,000 tons, against 2,400 tons in 1938. Switzerland also has recorded steadily growing imports which last year were more than double the quantity imported in 1950. Canada has become one of the world's major importers of poultry meat following a very rapid expansion during recent years, the United States being practically the sole supplier. Last year, these imports exceeded 10,000 tons — eleven times as much as six years earlier.

On the other hand, United Kingdom imports have declined and in 1956 were only one third the 1949-51 average (excluding canned poultry). It must be noted, however, that United Kingdom imports of canned poultry meat are now considerably larger than before the war. Imports of this product in 1956 were 1,700 tons, with the Netherlands, Norway, and the United States as the main suppliers. During 1950-55, per caput consumption in the United Kingdom fell by 10 percent reflecting — as production remained rather stable — the decline in imports; last year, however, production and per caput consumption both rose. It is likely that further increases in demand will be met by larger home production, particularly in view of the fact that strong efforts are being made toward mass production of lightweight table birds (broilers).

On the exporters' side the most significant development of the postwar period has been the emergence of the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United States as the major exporters. In 1956, combined exports of poultry meat from these three countries accounted for two thirds of the world total, whereas their share in the prewar total was approximately 15 percent. After having increased steadily, exports from the Netherlands in 1956 were eight times as large as before the war. Shipments from Denmark during the last three years were rather stable, their volume being more than four times as large as in the period 1935-39. The most spectacular expansion, however, has been

Table 6. — Poultry Meat Imports into the Main Importing Countries, by Origin, 1938 and 1953 to 1956

Importing countries and origin	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Metric tons*				
Germany, Western[1]					
from :					
Bulgaria	2 878	—	10	22	82
Denmark	2 815	1 627	2 797	2 866	3 959
Hungary	6 400	387	1 102	5 330	4 566
Netherlands	1 060	8 035	11 622	16 597	18 571
Poland	763	765	1 235	1 342	5 700
Romania	1 418	—	—	—	12
Yugoslavia	2 430	635	968	1 794	2 397
United States	—	—	—	—	1 120
Other	[2]1 487	337	95	480	585
Total	19 251	11 786	17 829	28 431	36 992
Italy					
from :					
Bulgaria	995	160	78	124	...
Denmark	—	2 875	3 119	3 372	2 675
Hungary	417	678	3 233	4 285	3 362
Netherlands	—	262	247	194	...
Poland	—	1 010	394	785	727
Romania	9	68	—	280	...
Yugoslavia	345	278	1 508	1 427	2 055
Other	—	40	216	52	1 398
Total	1 766	5 371	8 795	10 519	10 217
Switzerland					
from :					
Denmark	51	1 256	1 776	2 339	2 319
France	666	255	220	124	100
Hungary	192	32	42	28	2
Netherlands	221	1 459	1 945	2 068	2 951
Romania	1 279	—	—	20	29
Yugoslavia	1 501	103	122	121	57
United States	—	59	143	278	1 269
Other	277	220	246	281	300
Total	4 187	3 384	4 494	5 259	7 027
United Kingdom					
from :					
Denmark	65	2 656	3 472	3 112	1 871
Ireland, Rep. of	5 173	11 073	7 620	7 214	6 532
Netherlands	1 200	4	4	—	...
Poland	428	—	—	—	...
Argentina	873	1 028	582	1 314	734
Uruguay	487	221	413	350	...
Australia	81	1 884	786	347	84
Other	[3]14 082	778	451	480	362
Total	22 389	17 644	13 328	12 817	9 583

[1]For 1938, all Germany. — [2]Including 664 tons imported from Lithuania. — [3]Including 8,656 tons from Hungary and 2,092 tons from Yugoslavia.

Table 7. — Poultry Meat Exports of Selected Exporting Countries, by Destination, 1938 and 1953 to 1956

Exporting countries and destination	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Metric tons*				
Denmark					
to:					
Germany, Eastern	2 810	477	94	100	723
Germany, Western		1 698	2 850	2 928	4 045
Italy	—	2 857	3 144	3 377	2 604
Switzerland	51	1 194	1 822	2 244	2 330
United Kingdom	75	2 644	3 431	3 161	1 883
Other	34	426	765	648	791
Total	2 970	9 296	12 106	12 458	12 376
Ireland, Rep. of					
to:					
United Kingdom	5 163	11 073	7 540	...	...
Other	16	183	158	...	...
Total	5 179	11 256	7 698	7 237	6 607
Netherlands					
to:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	3	479	623	635	382
France	2	105	162	214	360
Germany, Western	[1] 1 258	7 907	11 553	15 892	18 108
Italy	27	249	227	187	218
Switzerland	247	1 433	1 847	2 021	2 802
United Kingdom	1 375	5	—	5	—
Other	18	180	123	276	963
Total	2 930	10 358	14 535	19 230	22 833
United States					
to:					
Germany, Western	—	45	15	25	2 019
Switzerland	—	54	151	238	1 301
Bermuda	94	386	391	427	522
British West Indies [2]	5	87	123	668	1 208
Canada	73	3 992	3 660	7 317	10 430
Panama Canal Zone	137	555	436	709	757
Other	489	1 389	1 419	1 940	2 712
Total	798	6 508	6 195	11 324	18 949

[1] All Germany. — [2] Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

in exports from the United States, which in 1956 became the second largest exporter of poultry meat in the world. While Canada has remained the major outlet, considerable attention has been paid recently to the opening of new outlets, and the United States Department of Agriculture began in 1956 a foreign market development program for poultry and eggs financed from local currency available under Public Law 480.

The United States concentrated their efforts on Western Germany as the most promising outlet, and during the winter 1956/57 about 1,400 tons of poultry meat were exported to this market under Title I of Public Law 480. This sale was subsidized to the extent of 12.1 U.S. cents per kilogram, but the United States Government gave assurances that this was an exception, and that the subsidy had been granted in order to introduce ready-to-cook poultry meat in the German market and to stimulate demand for poultry meat in general. In 1956 exports from the United States to Switzerland increased substantially and their share in total Swiss imports was 18 percent; in the current year it appears that exports will be even higher. It is also noteworthy that in 1956 United States exports to markets other than the United Kingdom were 8,500 tons against 2,500 tons two years before.

Shipments from Australia, on the other hand, which had averaged about 9,000 tons in the years 1949-51, have been insignificant in recent years. Exports from Ireland (for which the United Kingdom is practically the sole market) have also declined markedly, and in 1956 were more than 40 percent below the 1948-50 figures.

Hungary and Yugoslavia, which were the largest exporters of poultry meat before the war, succeeded in recent years in raising their exports substantially above the low level of the early postwar years. There was also a marked increase in shipments from Poland which has been concentrating on exports of poultry meat in contrast to live poultry before the war. Combined exports from these three countries to Western Germany, Italy, and Switzerland in 1956 were about 19,000 tons against 8,700 tons two years before, and it is very likely that there will be further increases in shipments in the current year from these traditional poultry exporters.

CITRUS FRUIT - PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN 1956/57 - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The severe frost damage to Spanish oranges in February 1956 affected output and trade in the last part of the 1955/56 season and a large decrease was expected in 1956/57. Preliminary indications are that Spanish orange production in the last season did not exceed 700,000 metric tons, against an average of 1.16 million tons in recent years. However, total output of oranges in 1956 in the Mediterranean region did not decrease more than 10 percent and world production reached 14.14 million tons against 14.35 million tons in 1955. Among overseas exporters, the United States and especially the Union of South Africa increased their output (see Table 8).

World production of lemons in 1956 exceeded that of 1955 by 7 percent as a result of favorable weather conditions. Italy, the world's largest exporter, increased output by 15 percent, and the United States production recovered from the low 1955 level. World output of grapefruit, however, was about 4 percent lower.

Spanish exports in the 1956/57 season may not

Table 8. — Production of Major Citrus Fruit

Fruit and region	1953-55 average	1955	1956[1]
	Thousand metric tons		
ORANGES AND TANGERINES			
Mediterranean region			
Italy	690	727	705
Spain	1 159	1 141	*700
Morocco	198	222	246
Algeria	340	370	413
Tunisia	41	46	41
Egypt	315	327	337
Israel	363	378	*390
Turkey	146	193	147
Greece	147	151	160
Other countries	238	245	261
Total	3 637	3 800	3 400
United States	5 273	5 374	5 423
Brazil	1 422	1 457	*1 400
Union of South Africa	255	267	310
Other countries	3 323	3 452	3 607
Total (excl. U.S.S.R. and China)	13 910	14 350	14 140
LEMONS			
United States	525	467	535
Italy	342	342	394
Other countries	853	881	871
Total (excl. U.S.S.R. and China)	1 720	1 690	1 800
GRAPEFRUIT			
United States	1 612	1 613	1 551
Israel	60	57	*60
Other countries	195	200	189
Total (excl. U.S.S.R. and China)	1 867	1 870	1 800

* Estimates. — [1]Preliminary.

have exceeded 325,000 tons against 600,000 tons in the previous year and 880,000 tons in 1954/55. As orange exports account for up to 20 percent of the total value of Spanish exports this sharp decrease has been serious for the Spanish economy. Other exporters in the region were unable to offset the decrease in Spanish exports and as a result prices during the 1956/57 season increased sharply over those of 1955/56. Average unit values of orange imports in Western Germany and the United Kingdom during the months November-February were about 30 percent above the previous year. European imports from sources of supply outside the Mediterranean region increased in 1956, consisting mainly of "summer" oranges of the Union of South Africa and the United States. Imports from these countries may increase further this year.

Exports of oranges during the last two seasons from the principal exporting countries in the Mediterranean region are shown in Table 9.

There is still considerable uncertainty about the effect of the Spanish frost damage to the orange trees and the output during the coming 1957/58 season. Recent indications suggest that recovery of

Table 9. — Seasonal[1] Exports of Oranges and Tangerines from the Six Principal Exporters of the Mediterranean Region

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1956/57 as percentage of 1955/56
	Metric tons, net weight		*Percent*
Spain	636 387	309 575	48.6
Israel	[2]253 127	[2]249 701	98.6
Italy	[2]237 969	[2]221 840	93.2
North Africa	412 694	469 721	113.8
Algeria	(226 780)	(262 656)	(115.8)
Morocco	(156 765)	(180 672)	(115.2)
Tunisia	(29 149)	(26 393)	(90.5)
TOTAL	1 540 177	1 250 837	81.2

[1]October to 2 June. — [2]Full season (October-June).

trees and production may be more rapid than once expected. However, Spanish production of all citrus fruit in 1957/58 is not expected to exceed 1 million tons, against about 1.2 million tons in the years before the frost damage.

European Common Market

Several exporting countries are concerned about the possible effects on the citrus fruit industry of the European Common Market Treaty, if ratified. Of the six participating countries, Italy and France (Algeria) are producers of citrus fruit. Together, these two countries supplied annually nearly 400,000 tons of oranges and 184,000 tons of lemons to the world market during 1953-55. If Morocco and Tunisia were to be associated with the Common Market, export supplies would be larger: during 1953-55 exports of the four countries amounted to 532,000 tons of oranges and 191,000 tons of lemons, 31 and 82 percent, respectively, of total supplies from the major exporters of the Mediterranean region. But whereas the citrus exports of French territories and of Morocco and Tunisia are almost completely absorbed by the French market, thus remaining within the Common Market area, up to now Italy directed its exports only partly to this area, mainly to Germany. Table 10 shows citrus imports by country of origin for France, Western Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. For comparison, data on the United Kingdom have been inserted in the table.

For winter oranges, the greatest supplier to all Common Market countries is Spain, followed by North Africa and Italy. Besides this, considerable quantities of summer oranges are imported from outside the area, especially by the Benelux countries, and mainly from the United States, while the Union of South Africa consigns most of its exports to Germany and France.

Assuming the treaty is ratified, the suppliers of oranges to the Six will be split into two groups:

Table 10. — Citrus Imports of the European Common Market Countries and of the United Kingdom Average 1953-55

Countries of origin	Imports into					
	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Western Germany	Netherlands	Total, 5 countries	United Kingdom
	Thousand metric tons					
ORANGES AND TANGERINES						
Italy	—	1.0	59.1	1.7	61.8	4.1
Algeria	—	213.5	—	—	213.5	—
Subtotal	—	214.5	59.1	1.7	275.3	4.1
Morocco, Tunisia	—	128.5	0.7	—	129.2	—
Spain	58.9	218.5	332.7	51.5	661.6	156.2
Israel	3.3	4.3	6.4	15.1	29.1	103.2
Union of South Africa	1.1	11.1	20.2	5.1	37.5	107.2
United States	31.8	11.4	16.0	30.1	89.3	0.5
Brazil	—	5.1	0.6	1.1	6.8	9.4
Other countries	15.2	2.1	3.9	4.2	25.4	17.2
TOTAL	110.3	595.5	439.6	108.8	1254.2	397.8
LEMONS						
Italy	3.8	13.1	68.1	2.4	87.4	17.8
Algeria	—	4.7	—	—	4.7	—
Subtotal	3.8	17.8	68.1	2.4	92.1	17.8
Morocco, Tunisia	—	6.8	—	—	6.8	—
Spain	—	21.9	3.3	—	25.2	3.6
Israel	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	1.8
United States	5.3	0.7	8.4	2.3	16.7	2.1
Other countries	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.4	5.1	5.4
TOTAL	10.0	48.3	82.5	5.3	146.1	30.7
GRAPEFRUIT						
Algeria	—	2.5	—	—	2.5	—
Morocco, Tunisia	—	4.3	—	—	4.3	—
Israel	3.7	3.2	1.0	1.6	9.5	25.3
United States	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	5.8	—
Union of South Africa	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	10.2
Other countries	0.2	1.3	3.6	0.4	5.5	15.9
TOTAL	7.0	12.2	5.4	3.1	27.7	51.4

those who are participating, such as Italy and the French territories, and outside countries which will be confronted with the new common tariffs applied to imports into the area. Spain will be mainly affected, and secondly other Mediterranean exporters outside the customs union, since Italy and Algeria, their competitors, will profit from the successively reduced and finally abolished tariffs. According to the preliminary agreement, the common external tariff for oranges will be 20 percent *ad valorem* between 1 October and 14 March each year and 15 percent during the remainder of the year. This compares with present tariffs on oranges of 10 percent all the year round for Western Germany, and 15 or 20 percent for Benelux and 20 or 35 percent for France according to the season. For Spain, this might bring the total tariff charge on orange exports into the Common Market countries to a slightly higher level than the present one, reflecting a higher duty on German imports (one half of total Spanish exports into the Six) and a lower duty on French imports (one third of total imports).

Regarding summer oranges, the United States, the Union of South Africa and also Brazil (which now exports only a few thousand tons to the Common Market countries — mainly to France — against considerable quantities before the war) will remain without competition from members of the customs union and the tariff rates in the summer season will not substantially differ from the present rates. In the case of Brazilian exports, the tariff charge may well be lower because the present French tariffs are above the future common level.

As one of the short-term effects of the Common Market, Algeria and especially Italy will gain certain price advantages, and this will strengthen price competition among the other exporters of winter oranges. Another possible effect during the first phases of the Common Market may be a change in the pattern of Italian orange exports; depending on prices and consumers' preferences, Italy may tend to divert to the Common Market some of its present exports to Switzerland, Austria, and Sweden. This would change the whole pattern of trade for the Mediterranean region, with other suppliers, especially Spain, having to expand markets outside the new customs union. At present, however, it is impossible for Italy and Algeria to meet the whole demand of the Common Market area for winter oranges, even if Morocco and Tunisia were associated, and import requirements from outside producers would remain substantial.

There will be some expansion in orange production in the Common Market in the next few years. Recent trends in citrus area in Italy show a year-to-year increase in orange and tangerine plantings; since 1952 the yearly rate of increase in new plantings varied between 1 to 7 percent, and total area of oranges amounted to 56,700 hectares in 1955, 6,000 hectares or 12 percent more than in 1952. Of the 1955 area, 5,000 - 6,000 hectares were in the non-bearing stage, but in 1960-62 the Italian orange production will begin to increase by 70,000 to 100,000 tons a year. Only part of this quantity will be available for export, as a growing demand for citrus fruit in the country itself has to be taken into account. The steadily increasing production in Algeria and Morocco may also yield a larger volume for available exports to countries other than Metropolitan France. However, even apart from consumer preferences, these modest size increases could not compensate for all supplies originating from outside the customs union, amounting to an average of 750,000 tons during 1953-55.

As regards the long-term aspects, there is some

uncertainty as to how far the Six countries will be able to expand further their production. However, bearing in mind an increasing domestic demand, a fundamental alteration of the present pattern of trade seems unlikely.

The lemon market will be less affected. Sixty percent of the total lemon imports to the Common Market area already come from Italy. This country could cover the total requirements of the region, but only by suspending or decreasing most of its exports to other countries, and this seems unlikely in view of Italy's general interest (for balance-of-payment reasons, etc.) in maintaining trade with countries outside the area. Moreover, the Italian area planted to lemons remained fairly constant during the last decade, and any large expansion in production cannot be expected for a number of years. The pattern of trade may remain more or less as at present.

Production and trade of grapefruit within the Common Market area are very limited. The imports mainly come from Israel and the United States, but compared with oranges and lemons these quantities (28,000 tons average in 1953-55) are very small. The exporting countries will be confronted with the same situation as for summer oranges: the common tariff will be 12 percent *ad valorem* all the year round. However, with the implementation of the Common Market, trade among member countries of domestically grown fruit, such as apples, pears, table grapes, and peaches, is likely to increase, which would affect the demand for citrus fruit and bananas from outside the Common Market area.

QUARTERLY NOTES ON COMMODITY MARKETS

Following the moderate declines in agricultural commodity prices in early 1957, as the effects of the Suez crisis wore off, there were mixed movements in international markets during the second quarter of the year (Table 11). Prices of cheese, some oils and oilseeds, Egyptian cotton, and tea declined somewhat, while several prices remained steady (e.g., grain) and those of tobacco, jute, cocoa, butter, and eggs rose in the last quarter. Markets reflected the individual commodity supply/demand conditions, and the bulkier commodities, such as grain, were affected by the continued sharp decline in freight rates, now below last year's levels. More generally, market supplies remained large and import demand was weaker, reflecting higher stock levels in some importing countries this year. Also crop prospects in Europe on the whole are good this season, in contrast to 1956, and

Table 11. — Selected International Market Prices of Agricultural Commodities, Recent Months and Comparative Data, 1954-57

Commodity	Annual averages			1956		1957		
	1954	1955	1956	June	Dec.	April	May	*June
	U. S. cents per kilogram							
Wheat, Canadian No. 1, Fort William-Port Arthur	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	—	...
Wheat, Liverpool Exchange	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.2
Barley, London Exchange	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.6	5.9	5.6	5.8
Maize, Rotterdam Exchange	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.1
Rice, Thailand, white, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b.	[1]13.9	11.4	12.3	13.4	10.5	10.9	11.0	[2]10.8
Sugar, Cuba, No. 4 contract, f.o.b.	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.4	10.5	14.2	13.3	13.5
Coffee, Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	172.7	125.7	128.2	129.4	132.8	130.9	129.6	126.1
Cacao, Accra, New York	127.3	82.4	59.8	60.0	58.8	56.2	58.4	17.2
Tea, Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[3]	150.7	143.9	118.9	116.5	143.8	92.3	—	95.2
Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, London	67.1	72.8	57.4	65.0	48.9	68.5	70.0	[2]63.7
Eggs, Danish, export co-operative price to producer	49.2	55.0	54.3	49.5	47.6	41.1	45.0	46.6
Butter, Danish, salted, London Provision Exchange	103.1	109.5	107.4	94.8	115.9	74.1	84.2	90.2
Butter, New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	102.8	97.8	89.0	92.0	76.1	72.1	83.1	87.8
Cheese, New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	52.5	53.4	76.7	75.7	73.3	56.2	53.8	54.1
Soybean oil, U. S. crude, 1.5%, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	33.5	29.5	33.9	35.4	37.0	31.8	29.3	29.1
Coconut oil, Straits, 3.5%, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	30.0	25.4	25.4	25.4	26.7	25.5	25.0	22.5
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	18.0	24.7	32.9	34.0	35.6	28.2	27.5	20.0
Tallow, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	17.4	18.5	17.8	16.9	18.5	18.2	18.6	19.1
Cotton, Texas, c.i.f. Liverpool	83.0	82.1	64.5	64.0	64.2	63.5	63.2	63.4
Cotton, Egypt, Karnak, c.i.f. Liverpool	129.4	128.5	161.5	178.8	177.1	[4]137.0	[4]133.8	[4]133.7
Wool, 64's, Dominion, clean, delivered in U. K.	329.5	274.6	290.2	303.5	326.7	352.0	360.0	342.1
Jute, Pakistan, raw, mill first, c. and f. Dundee	28.2	27.0	28.3	25.1	36.1	31.4	34.0	34 0
Rubber, Singapore, No. 1 RSS. f.o.b.	48.3	81.9	70.0	60.0	[5]81.4	66.3	65.2	66 6
Tobacco, S. and N. W. Rhodesia, flue cured, auction price	[6]98.1	[7]101.4	[8]80.7	91.8	—	100.7	110 8	111.6

NOTE: Prices are representative export or import prices converted from other currencies to U. S. dollars at official rates of exchange. Monthly prices in original currencies are quoted in Table 25-B, "Price Series of International Significance." pp.

* Preliminary. — [1]Eleven months' average. — [2]Estimate for first half of June only. — [3]Includes export duty and excise. — [4]Via continent. — [5]Seven months' average. — [6]Eight months' average.

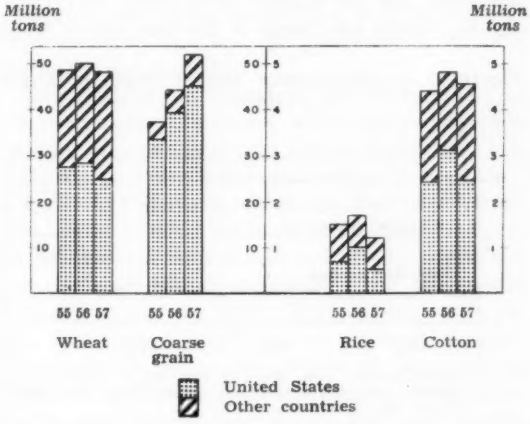
agricultural production will again be large in North America.

Recent developments in certain commodity markets are described briefly below and in separate Notes in this issue.

Prospects of World Stocks

The heavy stocks in exporting countries continue to create uncertainty in commodity markets, even though there have been significant reductions in the past two seasons, and stocks of sugar and rice have fallen to unusually low levels. At the end of the 1956/57 season, stocks of wheat, rice and cotton in major trading countries will be lower than a year ago, and inventories of coarse grain and tobacco will probably rise (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. — Carry-Over Stocks in the United States and Other Countries, 1955, 1956, and Estimates for 1957



NOTE: *Wheat* - United States (1 July), Canada (1 August), Argentina (1 December), Australia (1 December), and Italy (1 July). *Coarse grain* - United States: rye, barley, oats (1 July), and maize (1 October); Canada: rye, barley, oats, and maize (1 August). *Rice* - Asian exporting countries (31 December), Mediterranean exporting countries (30 September), and United States (31 July). *Cotton* - United States (31 July); other producers and importers, excluding U.R.S.S., China, and Eastern Europe.

The reductions this season mainly reflected the remarkable increase in exports from the United States. United States agricultural exports in the year ending 30 June 1957 were even higher than the 1951/52 record value, and were probably over $1,000 million dollars (about 40 percent) above last year; cotton shipments trebled, those of rice doubled, and wheat exports were 56 percent higher than last year. Roughly two thirds of the over-all increase in value is due to a speeding up of shipments under special export programs, especially foreign currency and barter deals, while much of the rest of the rise reflects the heavy exports of cotton at reduced prices by the Commodity Credit Corporation. In the coming 1957/58 season supplies will be reduced if, as seems probable, this year's crops of cotton and tobacco are smaller in the United States. And the present exceptionally high rate of exports may slacken off in 1957/58 reflecting larger stocks and improved crops in importing countries, and fewer special deals under Public Law 480. While cotton output (in countries other than the United States) may continue to be discouraged by the lower export prices, production of wheat and coarse grain remains generally very large.

With the recovery in United States *cotton* exports, the United States carry-over on 31 July will be about 11.5 million bales, 15 percent lower than last year and the first reduction since 1951. This will be partly offset by higher stocks in other producing countries which have suffered sharp reductions in exports this season. Looking ahead, the United States cotton crop in 1957/58 will be significantly smaller unless the effects of area restrictions and the 3 million acres placed in the Soil Bank are offset by higher yields per acre. But the outlook for world cotton stocks mainly depends on whether the lower level of export prices will continue to stimulate consumption and international trade, while discouraging output in other producing countries. With stocks rebuilt in 1956/57, however, import requirements may not remain at current high levels in the coming marketing year.

Owing to the expansion of total *wheat* exports and a likely decline of over 3 million tons in carry-over stocks in the United States this year, aggregate world stocks at the end of 1956/57 will probably be smaller. Canadian exports have fallen markedly and the increase in carry-over stocks will probably not offset the United States decline. However, while Australian and Argentine inventories will be lower, Italian (soft) wheat stocks have risen to 2.9 million tons owing to two successive large crops, even though there have been sales at reduced prices. By the end of the 1957/58 year, judging by present crop indications and prospective disappearance, there is likely to be a rise in the United States carry-over, and Canadian, French and, especially, Italian wheat supplies all seem likely to be larger.

Stocks of *coarse grain* in the United States and Canada will be substantially larger — at new record levels of about 52 million tons — at the end of this season, mainly because the exceptional 1956/57 crops in Western Europe decreased import demand this year. Continued large supplies are in prospect for 1957/58, since the total planted area is higher in both Canada and the United States this season.

On the other hand, United States government stocks of *rice* have fallen by one half to about 500,000 tons this season because of larger exports, while total stocks in other producing countries will

probably be slightly lower at the end of the year than last December. The larger 1957 crops in Asia will be needed to meet the increased import demand in the region. Furthermore, United States growers reduced plantings this year by about 10 percent; the area is likely to be the smallest since 1941 and another reduction in United States stocks is possible next season.

The further rise in United States *tobacco* stocks this season to 1.95 million tons has followed a decline in exports; United States prices were higher and stocks in importing countries were larger. Output will be lower this year in most producing countries, particularly Southern Rhodesia, but total supplies in the United States (including the large carry-in stocks) in 1957/58 will probably be much the same as in 1956/57.

United States Soil Bank Results

In its first full year of operation, United States farmers have contracted to place in the government Soil Bank over 28 million acres of land, about 8 percent of land used for harvesting crops. This includes 7 million acres in the conservation reserve, under which crop land has to be removed from cultivation for a minimum of three years to qualify for payment. This part of the Soil Bank, for which the goal is 25 million acres, has lower payment and depends on the long-range plans of farmers. In the acreage reserve, which is designed to reduce current "basic" crops below the acreage fixed under the price support system, over 21 million acres (out of about 150 million acres) have been set aside, and participation was fairly near the official goals, except for tobacco (see Table 12). Acreage will consequently be reduced below acreage allotments by 25 percent for wheat, 16 percent for cotton, 10 percent for rice, and 6-7 percent for maize and tobacco.

This year's crops would have been substantially higher without these acreage cuts. But since participation in the program was heavy in the regions hard hit by drought, and as crop prospects are generally better this season owing to improved weather conditions, the Soil Bank will not succeed in effectively reducing output from the high levels of recent years. Cotton and maize are not harvested until the latter part of the year, but it is already clear that the wheat crop this summer will be barely smaller than last year owing to much higher yields per acre, despite the cut of 13 million acres in area. Also, plantings of sorghums, barley, and soybeans — which are not restricted — were heavier this year. Thus, even though the area sown to the principal crops is estimated to have fallen to about 334 million acres, 12 million below 1956 and the smallest since 1917, on balance crop production in the United States this year will be close to last year's record level.

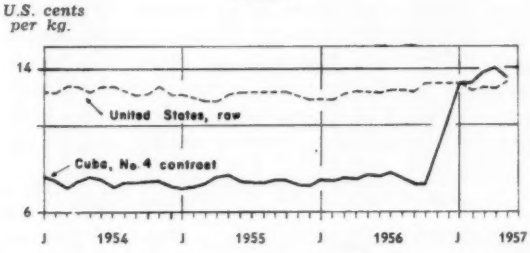
Table 12. — United States Acreage Reserve Program, 1956/57

Item	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco
	Thousand acres				
Reduction					
Target	15 000	4 500-5 500	200-250	3 500-4 500	125-140
Actual	12 800	5 200	(180)	3 000	78
1956 acreage	49 800	75 950	1 560	15 650	1 320

Commodity Markets

Sugar. The "free" market price rose to a peak of 6.5 cents a pound in April and, although it fell moderately in May, remained 70 percent higher than last year and the highest price since 1951 (Figure 3). About two thirds of the total export trade

Figure 3. — International Market Prices of Sugar 1954-57



NOTE: United States - raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York. Cuba - f.o.b. export price to destinations others than the United States (No. 4 contract).

of 13 million tons moves on special terms to protected markets, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, and is therefore partly insulated from the price upswing. Under United Kingdom trade arrangements, however, the consumers pay the equivalent of the full market price. The United States import price of sugar (raw 96°, c.i.f. New York) remains below the free market price. It rose to a peak of 5.9 cents per pound in December, but it fell back to 5.6 cents per pound in May, slightly lower than a year ago.

Sugar output is generally higher this season, having risen in Cuba (where production controls have been lifted), in the Dominican Republic, and Hawaii, and growing conditions have been favorable for the sugar beet crop to be harvested in Europe later this year. Also, the extremely high prices are drawing to the free market sugar from surplus stocks in countries which do not normally export, such as Italy and India. The Cuban crop is unofficially forecast at 5.7 million metric tons against 4.7 million tons in 1956, which would be easily the

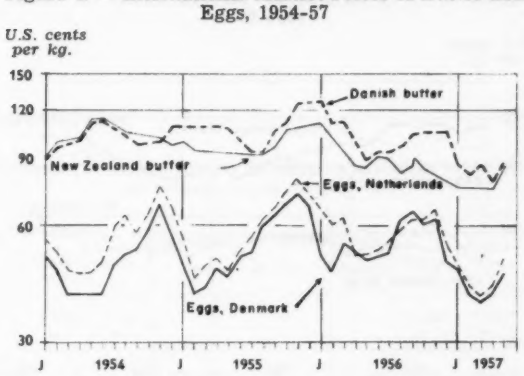
biggest crop since before production restrictions were imposed in 1953. This increase would virtually offset the million-ton drop in Cuban carry-over stocks this season, and Cuban sales to the free market in the first half of 1957 have in fact been substantially higher than last year, and included 350,000 tons to the U.S.S.R.

Butter. The pressure of butter supplies on international markets — mainly London — has been relieved to some extent following a reduction in stocks, and prices rose moderately in the second quarter (Figure 4). Several minor exporting countries (Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Ireland) were releasing their surplus stocks in the first quarter of the year, and import prices in London fell sharply to a low point in February. However, in May there was also some reduction in the large inventories built up during the past year in the United Kingdom, stocks were lower in most exporting countries, and butter production will be reduced this season in Australia, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and Canada.

New Zealand butter exports fell off markedly in the early part of this year, with a substantial drop in shipments to continental Europe reflecting a rise in European output following the mild winter. Imports of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom were 63,000 metric tons in January-April, 15 percent less than a year earlier. Owing to the gap between export prices and the guaranteed domestic levels in New Zealand, payments by the Stabilization Fund up to the end of April in support of butter and cheese are estimated at 5 million pounds. Total Australian butter shipments were 22,000 tons in the first four months of 1957; about 10 percent lower than a year earlier; exports have recovered steadily from a low of 34,000 tons in 1952 to 85,000 tons last year, about the same average level as in 1948-50. But dry weather has reduced output somewhat in Australia this year. Argentine shipments (mainly to the United Kingdom) doubled in this period to reach 12,000 tons, but exports were then banned by the government to ensure sufficient supplies for domestic requirements.

Eggs. International market prices recovered moderately in the second quarter (Figure 4). Prices began to drop in November 1956 following unusually heavy seasonal increases in supplies, and were well below last year's levels during the first quarter of this year. Production was higher, reflecting the expansion of flocks in Europe during 1956, particularly in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and mild winter weather. As output in the United Kingdom was more than needed for home consumption, imports of eggs were reduced

Figure 4. — International Market Prices of Butter and Eggs, 1954-57



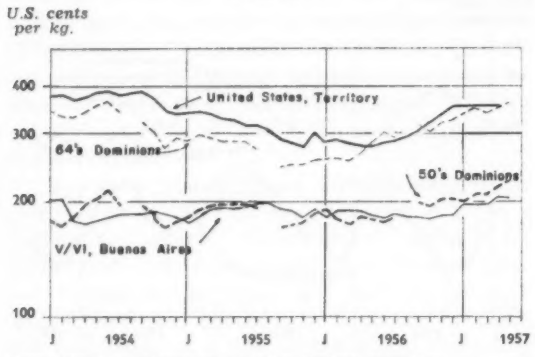
NOTE: *Butter* - Danish salted, at London Provision Exchange. New Zealand, finest salted, at London Provision Exchange. *Eggs* - Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish egg export co-operative. Netherlands: price paid to producers at Roermond auctions.

to insignificant quantities and the pressure of supplies forced down prices to levels where exports became profitable. At the same time, exportable supplies in the Netherlands and Denmark, the leading exporters, were substantially larger and shipments from these two countries during January-April 1957 were 15 percent higher than a year ago. Total imports into Western Germany, now the main international market, increased despite the larger domestic production. Danish egg prices fell to 2.63 kroner (38.1 cents) per kilogram in March, about 40 percent below the November level. United Kingdom exports to Western Germany rose from a negligible quantity to 3,000 tons in January-April, about three fourths of total United Kingdom exports. However, these were only about 5 percent of combined Danish and Netherlands shipments of 62,000 tons to the German market in the same period, and United Kingdom exports ceased at the end of April. The seasonal peak in European egg production is now passed, and there has been some recovery in prices.

To reduce excess output in the United Kingdom, the guaranteed average price to egg producers has been cut by 3.5 percent for the 1957/58 season, almost the maximum under the new long-term assurances to agriculture, to 4/1¼d. per dozen (84.2 cents per kilogram), and it is officially stated that another price cut is likely next year if the present excessive production continues.

Wool. Dominion wool markets remained strong in the second quarter (see Figure 5), even though several factors forced prices down somewhat from the high level reached in the middle of May. The advance in wool values since the resumption of auctions in January points to the underlying strength of demand for wool goods: in the first quarter of this year, wool consumption in Western

Figure 5. — International Market Prices of Wool 1954-57



NOTE: 64's Dominions, cost in the United Kingdom.
50's Dominions, average price based on quotations from United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, adjusted to London costs.
United States Territory, 64's, 70's, 80's combing and staple, Boston.
V/VI's Buenos Aires (40/36's), in bond, Boston.

Europe and Japan was running well above the record rate achieved in 1956.

The rise in prices has again been accompanied by a narrowing in the price differential for quality wool: in May, merinos (64's) were some 20 percent and crossbreds (46's) 30 percent higher than at the close of last season. Largely under the influence of Japanese buying, the gap between merino and crossbred prices widened between January (when it was the smallest for over 60 years) and June 1956. But by May 1957 the relative price of crossbred wool had risen to 60 percent of that of merino and there has been a similar narrowing in price differentials between merino and fine and medium crossbreds. This narrowing of the gap between prices of finer and more medium wools is the usual outcome of a general rise in wool values, because the comparative inflexibility of textile prices provides a strong inducement for manufacturers to substitute cheaper raw materials, which results in higher prices for coarser wools. However, the strength of the crossbred market in the last four years can only be explained by shifts that have taken place on the supply side. It is true that even in exporting countries the proportion of crossbred wool in the clip is larger than before the war; but most of the increase in production since 1953 has been in merino wool. Also, there has been a greatly increased use of crossbred wools for carpet manufacture owing to the shortage of unimproved wools in the international market.

Prices for South American wools (mainly crossbreds) have followed the rise in the international market, but the volume of sales has not been great, and exports this season have been lagging a little. In the United States, domestic wool prices have been catching up with prices of imported wools, reflecting the exhaustion of most of the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of wool of interest to local mills. For fine wools the price increase in the last 12 months has been nearly twice as great as the rise in the international market.

Tobacco. Prices at Rhodesian auctions, which opened in March, recovered this season, reflecting a smaller crop and improved quality, and in June the price was about 41 pence per pound (112 cents per kilogram), 40 percent higher than last season's average (see Table 11). In Greece, prices received by tobacco growers also rose (by about 20 percent) because of the better quality of the 1956 crop and strong export demand. Stocks in importing countries are higher than last year, but world export supplies of tobacco are smaller. Rhodesian output of flue-cured tobacco fell by almost 20 percent, reflecting unfavorable weather and a smaller planted area; the Nyasaland crop was about 10 percent smaller. In India, the first esimate of the 1956/57 area was slightly higher than in the previous season, but the crop has apparently been damaged by heavy rains. The United States crop will probably be the smallest in half a century as the prospective total acreage is 17 percent lower than last year. The price support program was adjusted to discourage output of certain varieties and the Soil Bank also reduced acreage appreciably.

World consumption continues to rise steadily. Imports into Continental Europe were higher last year, especially in Western Germany and the Netherlands, but United Kingdom imports have declined reflecting the high stocks built up in 1955/56. Stocks in December 1956 reached a postwar peak of 237,000 tons, dried weight, 10 percent higher than in December 1954.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during June 1957

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juin 1957

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Finland	1956	—	199
France	1957	[4] 6 606	[2] 10 741
United States	1957	—	[2] 26 413
Australia [6]	1955	4 114	—
RYE			
France	1957	[1] 376	[1] 479
Australia [6]	1955	28	11
BARLEY			
Finland	1956	—	286
France	1957	[1] 1 595	[1] 3 574
OATS			
Finland	1956	—	659
France	1957	[1] 1 740	[1] 3 200
Australia [6]	1955	1 357	1 025
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
India [5]	1955	[6] 193	[6] 1 580
	1956	[7] 157	[7] 1 252
CASSAVA			
India [5]	1955	[8] 258	[6] 1 862
	1956	[7] 221	[7] 1 828
TOMATOES			
Australia [6]	1955	7	90
CHICK-PEAS			
Pakistan [6]	1957	1 363	722
APPLES			
Australia [6]	1955	—	256
PEARS			
Australia [6]	1955	—	85
GRAPES, total			
Australia [6]	1955	[8] 55	385
GRAPES, for wine			
Australia [6]	1955	—	129
WINE			
Portugal [5]	1956	—	1 096
RAISINS			
Australia [6]	1955	—	60.1
CITRUS FRUIT			
Australia [6]			
Oranges and tangerines	1955	—	154
Grapefruit	1955	—	6
Lemons and limes	1955	—	18
COTTONSEED			
Pakistan [6]	1956	—	[9] 608
SESAME SEED			
India [6]	1956	[2] 2 199	[1] 458
COFFEE			
India [6]	1956	—	42.2
COCOA			
Brazil [10]	1956	—	*161.9
Ghana [4]	1956	—	*275 0
Nigeria and British Cameroons [6]	1956	—	*139 0
TOBACCO			
India [5]	1957	[11] 334	—
COTTON (lint)			
Argentina [6]	1956	—	107
Pakistan [6]	1956	[12] 1 441	[12] 304
MILK (cow)			
Belgium	1956	—	*3 661
Italy	1956	—	*8 732
Netherlands	1956	—	*5 871
United Kingdom	1956	—	*11 641
BUTTER			
Belgium	1956	—	*112.2
Italy	1956	—	*65.0
Netherlands	1956	—	*76.8
United Kingdom	1956	—	*36.6
CHEESE			
Austria	1956	—	*18.0
Belgium	1956	—	*15.5
Italy	1956	—	*33.4
Netherlands	1956	—	*164.7
United Kingdom	1956	—	*102.0
WOOL (greasy basis)			
Turkey	1956	—	39

NOTE : Some 1956 and all 1957 data represent preliminary estimates of forecasts and are subject to revisions. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Sown area as of 1 June. — [2]First estimate. — [3]As of 1 June. — [4]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [5]Crop year ending in year stated. — [6]Partially revised. — [7]Final. — [8]Total area. — [9]Fourth estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1955 was 594,000 metric tons. — [10]Crop year beginning 1 May of year stated. — [11]First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1956 was 327,000 hectares. — [12]Fourth estimate ; corresponding estimates for 1955 were 1,431,000 hectares and 297,000 metric tons.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1956 et toutes les données relatives à 1957 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Superficie ensemencée au 1er juin. — [2]Première estimation. — [3]Au 1er juin. — [4]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [5]Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [6]Données partiellement revisées. — [7]Chiffres définitifs. — [8]Superficie totale. — [9]Quatrième estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1955 était 594 000 tonnes métriques. — [10]Campagne agricole commençant le 1er mai de l'année indiquée. — [11]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1956 était 327 000 hectares. — [12]Quatrième estimation ; les estimations correspondantes pour 1955 étaient 1 431 000 hectares et 297 000 tonnes métriques.

Table 2. - Potatoes : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 2. - Pommes de terre : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	175	177	180	181	2 270	2 792	3 006	3 104
Belgium	90	93	84	86	2 127	2 634	2 184	2 034
Czechoslovakia	[1]575	...	...	...	[1]6 780	...	...	...
Denmark	113	97	94	96	2 170	1 938	1 442	2 140
Finland	95	88	86	93	1 442	1 090	1 067	1 693
France	1 124	1 057	1 040	1 049	13 734	16 986	15 088	18 330
Germany[2]	1 955	2 025	1 972	...	37 252	43 539	34 995	...
Eastern	(818)	(834)	(843)	...	(13 169)	(16 754)	(12 108)	...
Western	(1 136)	(1 190)	(1 128)	1 135	(24 067)	(26 769)	(22 874)	26 756
Greece	35	40	41	39	385	442	404	444
Hungary	254	235	230	220	1 715	1 990	2 467	2 055
Ireland, Rep. of	138	118	116	115	2 902	2 284	2 114	2 649
Italy	392	397	391	387	2 732	3 202	3 382	3 418
Netherlands[3]	186	169	153	144	4 679	4 113	4 082	3 402
Norway	60	55	56	58	1 174	1 130	981	1 392
Poland	[1]2 553	2 648	2 702	...	29 727	35 662	27 021	...
Portugal	89	87	89	84	1 080	1 073	1 104	1 068
Spain	358	355	354	350	3 348	3 939	4 081	3 580
Sweden	132	120	123	126	1 814	1 429	1 285	2 044
Switzerland	57	57	57	59	1 039	1 395	1 100	1 500
United Kingdom	496	382	354	373	9 444	7 442	6 379	7 654
Yugoslavia	228	256	261	268	1 486	1 876	2 260	2 190
Total	*9 360*	*9 290*	*9 210*	*9 240*	*128 700*	*143 200*	*122 700*	*139 700*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	175	125	129	127	2 147	1 449	1 837	1 819
Mexico	30	32	35	*36	134	150	167	*170
United States	662	572	572	563	10 676	9 958	10 299	11 033
Total	*890*	*750*	*760*	*740*	*13 070*	*11 690*	*12 430*	*13 150*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	191	217	205	[4]221	1 232	1 375	1 548	*1 350
Brazil	147	165	181	186	699	815	898	994
Chile	50	58	56	60	442	610	619	646
Colombia	105	122	121	...	506	526	665	...
Peru	217	246	235	...	1 240	1 453	1 389	...
Total	*860*	*980*	*970*	*1 000*	*4 530*	*5 230*	*5 580*	*5 500*
ASIA								
China: Mainland	[5]338	...	...	...	[5]1 846	...	...	...
India	237	266	280	...	1 647	1 764	1 869	...
Japan	209	212	211	208	2 451	2 743	2 908	2 749
Korea, South	42	44	...	...	227	234	...	...
Turkey	79	109	109	110	603	1 000	1 116	1 100
Total	*1 470*	*1 560*	*1 570*	...	*10 130*	*11 020*	*11 460*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	23	23	...	*23	212	253	*231	*212
Egypt	13	14	12	...	187	225	182	...
Madagascar	22	20	...	...	79	50	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	13	18	20	...	112	110	117	...
Union of South Africa[6]	57	45	...	...	[7]230	[7]226	[7]283	...
Total	*170*	*160*	*160*	...	*1 020*	*1 080*	*1 080*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	51	44	39	43	464	476	408	446
New Zealand	8	10	8	9	118	156	112	...
Total	*60*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*580*	*630*	*520*	*580*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U. S. S. R.)	**12 800**	**12 800**	**12 700**	**12 800**	**158 000**	**172 800**	**153 800**	**171 200**

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Including Berlin. — [3]Series revised to include area and marketings of early potatoes. — [4]Area sown. — [5]Average of 2 years ; 22 provinces only. — [6]On farms and estates. — [7]Total crop.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Y compris Berlin. — [3]Les données ont été revisées afin de comprendre la superficie et la vente des pommes de terre nouvelles. — [4]Superficie plantée. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années ; 22 provinces seulement. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [7]Production totale.

Table 3. - Bananas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 3. - Bananes : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Spain	8	8	13	...	222	214	250	...
CENTRAL AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Jamaica	30	44	40	...	131	264	244	...
Costa Rica	[2]22	...	...	...	[2]520	...	...	...
Cuba[3]	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...
Dominican Republic	[4]13	...	...	...	377	393	277	...
Guadeloupe	6	...	...	...	84	83	...	...
Guatemala[3]	...	...	...	...	160	154	133	...
Haiti[3]	...	...	...	...	24	8	1	...
Honduras	56	49	46	...	788	686	637	...
Martinique	4	...	...	...	75	62	...	...
Mexico	22	20	20	...	251	205	207	...
Nicaragua[3]	...	...	...	...	10	12	9	...
Panama	...	...	...	...	[5][6]439	[6]345	...	...
Puerto Rico	17	12	11	...	209	144	131	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*3 100*	*2 900*	*2 700*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	[4]3	...	...	...	[4]50	...	...	...
Brazil	110	141	156	159	3 207	3 964	4 086	4 460
Colombia	[2]46	...	...	...	344	...	...	...
Ecuador	[4]19	...	...	...	[2]217	[2]492	[2]613	...
Surinam	1	1	—	...	6	3	1	...
Venezuela	...	...	...	...	48	52	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*3 900*	*5 000*	*5 300*	...
ASIA								
Cambodia	[4]11	...	...	...	[4]112	...	...	...
China : Taiwan	16	12	11	...	106	98	85	...
India[7]	141	139	146	...	2 068	1 894	1 883	...
Israel	[4]1	1	1	2	6	11	17	23
Lebanon	[4]1	2	2	2	16	17	18	27
Malaya, Fed. of	20	22	[6]23	...	[2][6]129	[6]286	[6]290	...
Philippines[7]	[5]122	[5]167	[5]167	...	462	295	223	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*2 900*	*2 800*	*2 700*	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	8	16	16	...	16	26	38	...
British Cameroons	[4]7	...	...	...	65	92	...	...
Egypt	3	3	3	...	[4]39	37	50	...
Ethiopia & Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	...
French Cameroons	13	16	18	...	53	79	...	...
French West Africa	6	6	...	...	76	105	...	...
Mozambique[3]	...	...	...	...	12	19	11	...
Somalia	4	6	6	...	36	68	75	...
Sudan	—	—	—	—	[4]5	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[4]6	...	...	...	[4]15	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	2	2	...	...	13	14	14	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*400*	*500*	*500*	...
OCEANIA								
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	23	14	14	...
Australia	9	10	12	...	75	80	114	...
Fiji	[4]1	2	...	...	[4]13	[4]11	[4]12	...
Hawaii	—	—	—	...	3	3	3	...
Tonga	[4]2	1	...	...	[4]21	...	...	...
Western Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	3	9	14	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*140*	*140*	*180*	...
WORLD TOTAL	...	...	...	...	**10 700**	**11 500**	**11 600**	...

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Exports. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]1948. — [7]Includes plantains. — [8]Total standing area. — [9]1949.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Exportations. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]1948. — [7]Y compris les bananes plantains. — [8]Superficie totale sous culture. — [9]1949.

Table 4. - Sugar : Production, centrifugal sugar (raw value) and non-centrifugal cane sugar, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 4. - Sucre : Production de sucre centrifugé (équivalent de sucre brut) et sucre de canne non centrifugé, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Year beginning September			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE (Beet)				
Albania	*3	*9	*13	*12
Austria	106	223	215	216
Belgium	328	347	379	320
Bulgaria	*61	*87	*70	*119
Czechoslovakia	*719	*772	*730	*658
Denmark[2]	*320	*235	*280	*355
Finland	21	37	22	*29
France	1 109	1 687	1 629	1 401
Germany	...	*2 131	*1 993	1 819
Eastern	[3]753	(*815)	(*713)	(*670)
Western	840	(1 316)	(1 280)	(1 149)
Hungary	*253	*271	*294	267
Ireland, Rep. of[4]	95	100	98	*102
Italy[5]	611	884	*1 182	*970
Netherlands	364	415	426	358
Poland	[6]939	1 150	1 089	*862
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira[4,7]	8	10	11	12
Romania	*120	*165	*208	*250
Spain[5]	323	299	359	*453
Beet	(296)	(265)	(324)	...
Cane	(27)	(34)	(35)	...
Sweden	281	288	235	283
Switzerland[4]	28	34	33	33
United Kingdom	626	634	*703	780
Yugoslavia	135	146	130	158
Total				
Beet	*7 900*	*9 890*	*10 050*	*9 420*
Cane	*30*	*40*	*40*	*40*
U.S.S.R. (Beet)	*2 728	*2 901	*3 799	4 778
N. and CENT. AMERICA (Beet and cane)				
British West Indies[8]				
Barbados[9]	168	174	154	193
Jamaica	279	403	369	362
Leeward Islands	72	70	80	87
Trinidad and Tobago	150	196	163	172
Windward Islands	15	17	17	17
Canada (Beet)	125	112	133	*118
Costa Rica	*26	*34	*25	*27
Cuba	5 786	4 528	4 740	*5 670
Dominican Republic	[6]542	*658	*640	*680
El Salvador	*26	*35	*36	*40
Guadeloupe	76	*117	*138	*95
Guatemala	34	44	*56	*50
Panela	*31	*50	*54	*54
Haiti[8]	53	57	67	*61
Martinique	42	82	86	*85
Mexico	704	944	789	976
Piloncillo	159	*120	*120	*120
Nicaragua	*27	*40	*36	*38
Panama[8]	16	*16	*15	*15
Puerto Rico	1 157	1 058	1 045	1 090
United States	1 922	2 406	2 099	2 278
Beet	(1 452)	(1 853)	(1 578)	(1 779)
Cane	(470)	(553)	(521)	(499)
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	9	9	9	*11
Total				
Beet	*1 580*	*1 970*	*1 710*	*1 900*
Cane	*9 660*	*9 050*	*8 990*	*10 190*
Non-centrifugal cane	*270*	*270*	*265*	*270*
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane)				
Argentina[4,8]	588	778	584	728
Brazil[8,10]	1 520	2 125	2 113	*2 296
Primitive mills	*330	*300	*270	*270
British Guiana	218	254	268	290
Colombia	*176	*270	*284	*286
Panela	635	*550	*550	*550

Country — Pays	Year beginning September			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 metric tons			
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane) (continued)				
Ecuador[10]	55	56	*75	*91
Panela	*20	*23	*26	*27
Paraguay[4]	*20	17	14	*20
Peru[8,11]	487	650	680	710
Chancaca	25	*27	*27	*26
Uruguay[4,7]	*9	*32	*22	*18
Venezuela[8,11]	55	144	190	*190
Papelon and panela	110	73	*60	*64
Total				
Beet	*5*	*40*	*30*	*35*
Cane	*3 130*	*4 310*	*4 230*	*4 640*
Non-centrifugal cane	*1 120*	*970*	*930*	*940*
ASIA (Beet and cane)				
Afghanistan (Beet)	*4	*6	*6	*7
Burma	*12	*18	*24	*44
China				
Mainland[7]	[12]278	*350	*456	*550
Non-centrifugal cane	[12]202	*350	*307	*270
Taiwan	*626	773	767	*816
India[13]	1 413	1 881	*2 132	*2 340
Gur[14]	2 988	*2 540	*2 413	*2 359
Indonesia				
Java and Madura[4,9,15]	286	718	*856	*816
Non-centrifugal cane	*82	*250	*250	*250
Iran (Beet)[16]	56	68	*85	...
Japan (Beet)	21	44	53	66
Non-centrifugal cane	22	*26	*29	*32
Pakistan[13,17]	*57	95	*112	*120
Gur	*705	*1 220	*1 180	*1 180
Philippines	827	1 244	1 105	1 098
Muscovado and panocha	*46	*89	*91	...
Thailand	*34	*40	*53	*54
Crude brown sugar	*19	*30	*30	*30
Turkey (Beet)	164	198	283	307
Total				
Beet	*290*	*410*	*560*	*610*
Cane	*3 440*	*5 000*	*5 390*	*5 710*
Non-centrifugal cane	*4 210*	*4 650*	*4 500*	*4 400*
AFRICA (Cane)				
Angola[4,8]	46	44	42	*53
Belgian Congo[4,18]	16	17	*17	*18
Egypt	196	319	315	*325
Kenya[18]	15	18	19	[4]20
Madagascar[6]	16	26	*32	...
Mauritius[8,6]	443	499	533	572
Mozambique[4,8]	86	90	*124	139
Réunion[6]	116	176	177	*180
Tanganyika[18]	10	12	16	[4]19
Uganda[18]	56	68	71	[4]75
Union of South Africa[19]	555	752	853	770
Total, cane	*1 560*	*2 050*	*2 230*	*2 230*
OCEANIA (Cane)				
Australia[10,20]	913	1 349	1 190	1 240
Fiji[10,20]	123	135	166	150
Hawaii[11]	913	1 034	998	1 100
Total cane	*1 950*	*2 520*	*2 350*	*2 490*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)				
Beet	**9 780**	**12 310**	**12 360**	**11 960**
Cane	**19 770**	**22 970**	**23 230**	**25 300**
Non-centrifugal cane	**5 600**	**5 890**	**5 700**	**5 610**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Including sugar from Danish beets processed in Sweden. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Calendar year. — [5]Year beginning July. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Beet and cane sugar. — [8]*Tel qu'l.* — [9]Includes the sugar equivalent of fancy molasses. — [10]Year beginning June. — [11]Calendar year beginning the following January. — [12]1952. — [13]White sugar, raw basis, direct from cane, refined from gur and khandsari. — [14]For direct consumption as gur, of which about 90% for human consumption. — [15]Estates only, excluding small holdings. — [16]Year beginning 22 March. — [17]Excludes palm sugar production, estimated at 115,000 metric tons annually. — [18]On farms and estates. — [19]Year beginning May. — [20]94 net titre.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris le sucre provenant de betteraves danoises traitées en Suède. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Année civile. — [5]Campagne commençant en juillet. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Sucre de betterave et de canne. — [8]Tel quel. — [9]Y compris l'équivalent en sucre des mélasses concentrées. — [10]Campagne commençant en juin. — [11]Année civile commençant en janvier de l'année suivante. — [12]1952. — [13]Sucre blanc en équivalent de sucre brut ; provenant directement de la canne, raffiné à partir du gur et du sucre khandsari. — [14]Destiné à la consommation directe sous forme de gur, dont 90% environ par la consommation humaine. — [15]Grands domaines seulement, à l'exclusion des petites exploitations. — [16]Année commençant le 22 mars. — [17]Non compris la production de sucre de palme estimée à 115 000 tonnes métriques par an. — [18]Petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [19]Campagne commençant en mai. — [20]Titre net 94 degrés.

Table 5. - Chickens, numbers

Tableau 5. - Poules, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct.-Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	5 337	7 674	8 218	8 801	8 946
Belgium	V	8 852	11 242	10 958	10 822	7 035
Czechoslovakia[1]	I	...	...	...	42 999	45 173
Denmark	VII	23 934	24 571	25 013	22 986	24 475
Finland[2]	VI	3 166	3 547	3 877	[3] 3 956	[3] 3 957
France[2]	X	[4] 75 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	456	675	703	702	695
Germany						
Eastern [1]	XII	[4] 18 786	27 230	25 834	26 782	27 300
Western	XII	37 235	51 344	55 366	55 092	52 302
Berlin	XII	...	...	361	...	...
Greece[1]	XII	8 952	10 506	[4] 10 615	12 056	12 748
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	17 166	15 955	13 462	13 511	13 527
Italy	I	[4] 68 500	...	...	...	[4] 27 500
Luxembourg	V	397	397	432	410	...
Netherlands	V	22 065	27 558	31 446	30 673	35 553
Norway[7]	VI	5 193	5 286	5 284	5 434	6 241
Poland	VI	[4] 41 256	...	...	...	...
Spain[8]	IV	[4] 19 216	26 623	26 000	31 353	...
Sweden	IV	12 545	11 523	11 819	11 697	11 689
Switzerland	IV	6 140	6 280	6 260	6 240	6 402
United Kingdom[7]	VI	87 914	87 516	79 835	83 420	88 488
Yugoslavia [1]	I	[4] 19 294	...	25 537	24 829	26 198
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada [7]	VI	[5] 5 320	63 035	67 684	62 045	63 680
Dominican Republic	VI	1 924	2 692	1 347	1 046	...
El Salvador	X	[2] 7 56	1 768	2 077	2 357	...
Mexico [1]	XII	[4] 38 728	[4] 55 000	[4] 65 000	...	...
United States[7]	I	442 922	398 158	396 776	390 708	382 846
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	[5] 1 568	...	...	...	...
Brazil[10]	XII	[11] 59 525	65 799	73 005	79 962	86 116
Chile[11]	...	348	525	1 210	4 200	...
Colombia[2]	...	[12] 21 385	...	[12] 14 418	[12] 14 965	...
Peru [1]	XII	[14] 9 747	12 054	11 189	11 263	10 953
ASIA						
Ceylon	V-VI	[13] 1 656	1 611	1 769	1 569	1 667
China : Taiwan	XII	5 033	5 593	6 165	6 426	6 513
India	...	[4] 60 900	...	...	...	[13] 97 372
Israel	XII	[4] 4 425	4 350	4 225	4 400	4 800
Japan[7]	II	20 502	36 586	41 805	45 715	42 640
Jordan	...	452	887	...	...	...
Korea, South	XII	1 848	1 942	2 246	5 464	8 924
Pakistan	...	...	...	11 345	...	...
Philippines	I	25 403	37 392	42 178	47 577	[15] 50 290
Syria	XII	[12] 2 496	2 918	2 836	3 147	2 976
Turkey	XII	19 642	21 159	22 395	22 887	23 629
AFRICA						
Bechuanaland[1]	IX-X	103	156	169	79	...
Kenya [16]	IX	254	239	209	202	183
Madagascar	XII	[5] 15 000	15 000	15 000	13 000	...
Morocco : Former French zone	...	[17] 8 000	8 000	...	...	...
Former Spanish zone	XII	564	609	694	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of						
Southern Rhodesia[18]	X - XII	432	426	[18] 513	[19] 528	...
Nyasaland[7]	VI	[14] 1 449	2 083	2 324	2 188	2 680
Union of South Africa[18]	31 - VIII	[4] 15 937	[4] 15 725	15 840	...	...
OCEANIA						
Guam[8]	VI	97	129	172	204	...
Hawaii [8]	VIII	632	752	843	820	798
New Zealand	IV	[1, 20] 3 631	...	...	...	...

[1]Poultry in general. — [2]Hens over 6 months old. — [3]Laying hens. — [4]Standing estimate. — [5]1950/51. — [6]Chickens only. — [7]On agricultural holdings. — [8]Average of 2 years. — [9]Adult birds. — [10]Excluding laying hens. — [11]Commercial farms with over 100 laying hens. — [12]Average of 3 years. — [13]June. — [14]Average of 4 years. — [15]March. — [16] Mature stocks over 3 months old. — [17]1951/52. — [18]On farms and estates. — [19]September. — [20]Hens over 4 months old.

[1]Volaille en général. — [2]Poules de plus de 6 mois. — [3]Poules pondeuses. — [4]Estimation permanente. — [5]1950/51. — [6]Poules seulement. — [7]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [8]Moyenne de 2 années. — [9]Volailles adultes. — [10]Non compris les poules pondeuses. — [11]Exploitations commerciales ayant plus de 100 poules pondeuses. — [12]Moyenne de 3 années. — [13]Juin. — [14]Moyenne de 4 années. — [15]Mars. — [16]Poules de plus de trois mois. — [17]1951/52. — [18]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [19]Septembre. — [20]Poules de plus de 4 mois.

Table 6. - Ducks, numbers **Tableau 6. - Canards, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct.-Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	89	113	119	151	145
Belgium	V	[1]86	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[2]509	596	551	505	486
France[3]	X	[4]10 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	4	5	5	5	6
Germany, Eastern	XII	[4]630	...	...	...	...
Western	XII	749	1 001	1 122	1 225	1 356
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	940	780	749	786	758
Luxembourg	V	3	3	3	...	...
Malta[5]	...	[6]9	11	11	...	...
Netherlands	V	427	473	519	468	599
Norway[7]	VI	[4]17	...	...	...	...
Poland	VI	[2]2 897	...	...	...	...
Spain[10]	IV	[2]262	...	...	[2]445	...
Sweden	IV	[2, 11]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[3]	IV	[4]76	70	70	70	[4]70
United Kingdom[7]	VI	3 054	2 311	1 658	1 318	[4]4 266
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[7]	VI	482	489	491	535	420
Cuba	...	[12]31	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	32	32	36	29	...
El Salvador	X	[13]161	98	105	115	...
Honduras	VI	[6]67	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	[13]137	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	4 640	4 795	...	[4]5 137
British Guiana[13]	VIII	[2]54	60	75	...	...
Paraguay	...	[2]90	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	V	[13]163	...	...	...	...
ASIA						
British Borneo						
Brunei	XII	6	10	10	11	15
North Borneo	...	[14]34	36	36	...	...
Ceylon	V	[4]11	12	13	16	19
China : Taiwan	XII	2 397	2 912	3 103	3 324	3 323
India	...	[13]3 583	...	...	...	...
Japan [7]	II	[2]262	...	...	...	...
Korea, South	31 - XII	[2]32	[4]112	[2]83	345	62
Pakistan	...	...	...	2 558	...	...
Philippines	I	885	1 244	1 587	2 025	[15]2 163
Syria	31 - XII	[4]16	41	42	46	48
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[2]80	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	...	..	...	1 500	1 500	...
Mozambique[16]	X	7	7	...	8	8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia[16]	XII	21	29	[17]24	[17]24	...
Spanish Guinea	XII	[14]21	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa[16]	31 - VIII	[14]98	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
Fiji	IX	[4]12	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	IV	[15]261	...	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Ducks, geese, and turkeys. — [4]Standing estimate. — [5]Ducks and geese. — [6]Average of 3 years. — [7]On agricultural holdings. — [8]1948/49. — [9]Average of 2 years. — [10]Adult birds. — [11]1947/48. — [12]1950/51. — [13]Excluding poultry on sugar plantations. — [14]1951/52. — [15]March. — [16]On farms and estates. — [17]September.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Canards, oies et dindons. — [4]Estimation permanente. — [5]Canards et oies. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années. — [7]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [8]1948/49. — [9]Moyenne de 2 années. — [10]Volailles adultes. — [11]1947/48. — [12]1950/51. — [13]Non compris les volailles dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — [14]1951/52. — [15]Mars. — [16]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [17]Septembre.

Table 7. - Geese, numbers

Tableau 7. - Oies, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct.-Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	172	183	206	205	196
Belgium	V	[1]36	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[2]241	253	281	290	281
France[3]	X	[4]10 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	18	16	15	12	11
Germany, Eastern	XII	*1 929	...	...	...	...
Western	XII	2 324	2 094	2 261	2 201	2 039
Greece	XII	...	...	203	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	708	685	631	523	541
Luxembourg	V	6	5	4	...	...
Malta[5]	...	[2]9	11	11	...	...
Norway.[6]	VI	[7]21	...	...	...	...
Poland	VI	[8]886	...	...	...	...
Spain[9]	IV	[8]58	...	...	...	...
Sweden	IV	[2, 10]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[3]	IV	[8]76	70	70	70	...
United Kingdom[6]	VI	942	785	699	559	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[6]	VI	380	389	367	357	326
Cuba	...	[11]57	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	IV	[8]14	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Paraguay	...	[8]32	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	V	[11]50	...	...	...	...
ASIA						
Ceylon	V	[12]2	2	2	...	...
China : Taiwan	XII	947	1 245	1 436	1 300	1 298
Israel [13]	XII	19	[8]12	[8]20	80	100
Korea, South	XII	[8]32	[8]112	[8]83	5	8
Philippines	I	30	25	27	28	[14]95
Syria	XII	[8]30	37	35	40	44
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[8]10	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	...	[8]1 800	1 800	300	300	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia[15]	XII	1	2	[16]2	[16]3	...
Union of South Africa[15]	31-VIII	[7]71	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	IV	[11]58	...	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Geese, ducks, and turkeys. — [4]Standing estimate. — [5]Geese and ducks. — [6]On agricultural holdings. — [7]1948/49. — [8]Average of 2 years. — [9]Adult birds. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1950/51. — [12]Average of 3 years. — [13]On Jewish farms. — [14]March. — [15]On farms and estates. — [16]September.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Oies, canards et dindons. — [4]Estimation permanente. — [5]Oies et canards. — [6]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [7]1948/49. — [8]Moyenne de 2 années. — [9]Volailles adultes. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1950/51. — [12]Moyenne de 3 années. — [13]Dans les exploitations juives. — [14]Mars. — [15]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [16]Septembre.

Table 8. - Turkeys, numbers **Tableau 8. - Dindons, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct.-Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	33	32	34	37	35
Belgium	V	[1]19	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[2]27	36	49	53	123
France[3]	X	[4]10 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	3	4	4	4	5
Germany, Western[5]	XII	398	329	348	337	343
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	1 281	1 626	1 220	1 256	1 527
Luxembourg	V	2	2	4	...	...
Norway[6]	VI	[7]13	...	...	...	...
Poland	VI	[8]2 694	...	...	...	...
Spain[9]	IV	[8]362	...	...	364	...
Sweden[3]	IV	[10]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[3]	IV	[8]76	70	70	70	...
United Kingdom[6]	VI	1 349	1 506	1 453	1 561	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[6]	VI	2 602	2 617	3 367	3 337	4 014
Cuba	...	[10]201	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	50	53	55	40	...
El Salvador	X	[10]81	61	62	68	...
Guatemala	IV	[8]233	...	...	...	...
Honduras	VI - VIII	[11]57	...	...	...	...
United States	I	4 893	5 086	4 956	4 917	4 923
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	[11]36	...	...	...	...
Brazil	XII	...	2 200	2 192	...	2 404
Paraguay	...	[8]29	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	VI	[11]208	...	...	...	...
ASIA						
Ceylon	V	[12]4	8	9	...	...
China : Taiwan	XII	131	204	228	237	267
Israel[13]	XII	19	[8]12	45	65	60
Philippines	I	32	25	27	30	[14]37
Syria	XII	[8]131	180	192	194	196
Turkey	XII	1 197	1 252	1 301	1 379	1 393
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[8]50	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	XII	...	...	150	150	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia[15]	XII	15	18	[16]17	[16]18	...
Union of South Africa[15]	31 - VIII	[12]35	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
Hawaii[6]	VIII	[8]4	5	5	...	...
New Zealand	IV	[11]51	...	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Turkeys, ducks, and geese. — [4]Standing estimate. — [5]Including guinea fowl. — [6]On agricultural holdings. — [7]1948/49. — [8]Average of 2 years. — [9]Adult birds. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1950/51. — [12]Average of 3 years. — [13]On Jewish farms. — [14]March. — [15]On farms and estates. — [16]September.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Dindons, canards et oies. — [4]Estimation permanente. — [5]Y compris les pintades. — [6]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [7]1948/49. — [8]Moyenne de 2 années. — [9]Volailles adultes. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1950/51. — [12]Moyenne de 3 années. — [13]Dans les exploitations juives. — [14]Mars. — [15]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [16]Septembre.

ERRATUM

Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles, **Vol. VI, N° 5,** mai 1957, tableau 8, page 15. Dans les en-têtes des quatre colonnes, la traduction française des termes « Staple fiber » et « Filament » a été invertie. Lire: **Staple fiber = Fibrane; Filament yarn = Rayonne.**

Table 9. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 9. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1955	1955	1956					1956	1957			
				X-XII	I	II	III	IV	X-XII		I	II	III	IV
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	102.7	108.6	114.0	109.9	124.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.3	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	8.1	9.2	9.7	9.0	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*96.2*	*119.8*	*126.7*	*132.6*	*127.2*	*145.9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	63.1	66.1	50.8	53.0	54.4	53.7	63.9	62.5	...	...	...	...
	Pork[1]	7.5	8.2	9.2	6.7	7.2	7.9	7.4	9.2	7.8	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	32.5	43.9	32.5	29.9	28.1	25.8	34.3	29.1	...	...	...	...
	Total	*85.3*	*103.8*	*119.2*	*90.0*	*90.1*	*90.4*	*86.9*	*107.4*	*99.4*	...	...	...	...
Austria[2] (Com.)	*Total*	*17.3*	...	*21.9*	*20.0*	*19.5*	*23.1*	*19.8*	*22.7*	...	*20.5*	*19.1*	...	...
Belgium	Beef	9.4	13.6	13.6	...	[3]13.1	...	[3]13.4	13.4	13.0	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	1.7	1.4	...	[3]1.4	...	[3]1.4	1.4	1.5	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	15.2	16.0	...	[3]17.6	...	[3]17.4	17.4	16.9	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*30.8*	*31.7*	...	*[3]32.3*	...	*[3]32.6*	*32.6*	*31.6*	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	34.5	36.0	33.9	31.2	39.8	34.2	40.5	37.9	35.7	33.5	41.2	32.8
	Pork	24.1	26.9	30.2	28.4	25.9	33.9	28.9	26.6	27.0	23.5	24.6	29.8	23.3
	Total	*51.4*	*64.2*	*66.2*	*63.0*	*57.6*	*74.4*	*63.5*	*67.1*	*65.9*	*59.8*	*58.7*	*71.7*	*56.5*
Denmark[5]	Beef and veal	13.3	18.9	19.9	23.9	20.4	19.1	20.0	18.3	19.8	24.3	...	...	...
	Pork	26.4	44.3	43.6	40.8	37.5	35.5	44.1	45.5	41.7	43.3	...	...	...
Finland	*Total*	*[6]5.4*	*8.7*	*10.4*	*7.9*	*8.5*	*7.5*	*8.9*	*10.2*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*8.1*	*9.3*	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[4]60.0	62.9	65.7	65.3	63.2	65.3	59.4	66.1	61.6	70.3	59.2	59.0	...
	Veal	[4]14.6	23.4	21.9	21.0	19.6	22.6	22.5	22.1	23.0	21.0	18.7	20.7	...
	Pork	[4]29.4	45.9	51.7	53.9	50.8	54.0	54.7	55.8	53.5	56.7	50.8	53.0	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]4.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.3	...
	Total	*[4]88.6*	*139.0*	*146.0*	*147.0*	*140.2*	*149.3*	*143.1*	*150.8*	*144.8*	*155.2*	*135.7*	*139.9*	...
Germany, Western[7] (Com.)	Beef	[8]37.6	53.5	58.2	53.6	46.7	51.0	49.3	61.3	54.1	60.8	50.0	50.9	58.6
	Veal	[8]6.5	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.1	9.0	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.5	7.5	8.4	10.4
	Pork	[8]49.7	93.8	101.2	91.3	87.9	96.5	100.7	101.4	97.8	97.4	88.4	94.7	120.7
	Total	*[8]95.3*	*156.6*	*167.9*	*160.0*	*142.7*	*157.5*	*159.3*	*171.5*	*160.8*	*167.7*	*146.8*	*154.8*	*190.7*
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	*Total*	*11.3*	*14.6*	*16.8*	...	*[9]12.9*	...	*[9]11.0*	*15.4*	...	...	...	...	...
Italy[7]	Beef and veal	19.6	28.3	27.5	26.4	26.5	31.0	27.5	28.5	29.4	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	16.7	29.9	52.9	24.1	12.1	8.1	37.6	20.8	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*47.3*	*59.7*	*81.3*	*52.5*	*47.5*	*37.9*	*68.5*	*52.5*	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*8.8*	*17.3*	*30.3*	*19.2*	*18.8*	*19.4*	*17.8*	*25.4*	*21.0*	*20.1*	...	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[8]15.7	19.2	15.4	...	[3]20.9	...	[3]27.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[8]3.3	3.4	4.3	...	[3]5.2	...	[3]3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[8]27.1	29.7	30.6	...	[3]56.7	...	[3]26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*[8]46.1*	*52.3*	*50.3*	...	*[3]82.8*	...	*[3]57.2*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	*Total*	*6.2*	*7.0*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*6.7*	*6.0*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*6.7*	...	...
Spain (Com.)[9]	*Total*	*9.1*	*16.7*	*17.6*	*17.1*	*14.5*	*15.5*	*14.8*	*18.4*	*16.3*	*18.6*	*16.0*	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*22.1*	*27.5*	*30.3*	...	*[8]26.5*	...	*[3]23.6*	*27.9*	*33.9*	...	*[3]23.7*	...	...
Switzerland (Com.)[10,11]	*Total*	*5.4*	*6.7*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.9*	*7.1*	*8.1*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*7.6*
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	20.9	19.9	22.2	22.2	27.0	25.9	23.1	23.9	23.5	21.0	22.4	25.0
	Total	*28.8*	*29.2*	*28.5*	*29.8*	*29.6*	*36.1*	*34.3*	*31.8*	*32.2*	*32.9*	*29.2*	*31.1*	*34.5*
United Kingdom [12]	Beef	46.7	56.7	63.4	72.0	60.0	55.3	68.8	76.0	64.7	88.9	68.3	63.6	73.6
	Veal	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
	Pork[1]	24.7	57.7	59.8	63.8	51.2	51.4	64.2	59.9	55.0	59.0	49.8	37.7	45.7
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	14.6	20.7	19.5	13.2	10.3	10.2	19.4	17.1	17.1	11.2	8.7	11.8
	Total	*85.6*	*130.8*	*146.1*	*157.4*	*126.3*	*119.3*	*145.3*	*158.1*	*138.9*	*167.5*	*131.5*	*112.3*	*133.2*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	499.9	518.3	557.5	493.0	513.0	508.4	551.1	532.5	600.6	490.3	498.0	491.7
	Veal	43.5	56.2	58.0	52.2	49.0	51.3	50.8	63.2	57.9	57.6	48.5	50.3	51.2
	Pork	357.3	380.1	477.8	481.3	419.6	433.2	368.8	435.9	389.5	414.1	352.9	376.9	356.5
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	28.2	27.8	32.7	29.0	29.9	27.2	28.1	27.6	32.7	27.2	25.4	25.9
	Total	*764.3*	*964.4*	*1081.6*	*1123.7*	*990.6*	*1027.4*	*955.2*	*1078.3*	*1007.5*	*1105.0*	*916.9*	*950.6*	*925.3*
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	*6.9*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.3*	*7.7*	*8.4*	...	...	...	...	...	...

Com. : Commercial. - Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — [2]Including offal ; for Austria annual figures include farm slaughter. — [3]Average for quarter. — [4]1949. — [5]Including fat. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only ; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — [10]Including horse meat. — [11]Refers to 43 towns only. — [12]Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com. : Production commerciale. - Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — [2]Y compris les abats ; pour l'Autriche, les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — [3]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [4]1949. — [5]Y compris la graisse. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Communes de plus de 5 000 h bitants. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Jusqu'à juin 1953, comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province ; après juin 1953, dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — [10]Y compris la viande de cheval. — [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. — [12]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 10. - Hen eggs: Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 10. - Œufs de poule: Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 000 eggs				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	442	801	879	936	24.3	44.1	48.3	51.5
Belgium	1 927	2 138	2 325	2 400	107.1	124.0	134.9	139.2
Denmark	1 947	2 260	2 374	2 374	116.8	135.6	142.4	142.4
Finland	373	535	588	591	21.2	30.5	33.5	33.7
France	7 211	7.018	7.368	7.544	411.0	400.0	420.0	430.0
Germany, Western	3 912	5 630	6 210	5 945	215.2	309.6	341.6	327.0
Greece	425	515	596	717	21.3	25.8	29.8	37.3
Ireland, Rep. of	985	1 044	940	888	55.8	59.2	53.4	50.5
Italy	4 934	5 568	5 737	5 944	274.3	309.0	319.0	330.5
Netherlands	1 879	2 784	3 450	3 765	112.7	164.0	206.0	217.0
Norway	383	415	448	448	23.1	25.0	27.0	27.0
Portugal	297	420	420	420	16.5	23.1	23.1	23.1
Sweden	1 263	1 318	1 328	1 360	78.9	82.4	83.0	85.0
Switzerland[1]	491	530	540	535	28.4	29.4	29.7	29.4
United Kingdom	7 285	8 667	9 439	9 730	426.0	507.0	552.0	569.0
Yugoslavia	[2][3]983	921	1 061	1 260	[2][3]46.8	43.9	47.9	60.0
Total	*46 300*	*54 600*	*58 200*	*59 700*	*2 570*	*3 020*	*3 220*	*3 280*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	3 580	4 238	4 709	4 599	203.0	240.3	267.0	260.7
Honduras[3]	[1]146	150	150	151	[4]7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
Mexico	[1] 930	[2] 080	[2] 400	[2] 400	[4]96.5	[4]104.0	[4]120.0	[4]120.0
United States	62 951	63 684	64 824	64 836	3 569.3	3 610.9	3 675.5	3 676.2
Total	*69 800*	*71 300*	*73 300*	*73 200*	*3 930*	*4 020*	*4 130*	*4 120*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	[2] 400	2 520	2 640	...	[4]144.6	151.8	159.0	...
Brazil	3 263	4 234	4 639	5 027	176.7	229.3	251.3	272.3
Chile	[3][4]390	[4]650	...	...	[3][4]19.5	[4]32.5	...	...
Peru	109	108	114	115	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8
Uruguay	[4]296	290	300	[4]320	[4]16.3	16.0	16.5	[4]17.6
Total	*7 700*	*9 300*	*10 000*	*10 800*	*430*	*520*	*560*	*600*
ASIA								
Ceylon	[1]171	205	222	...	[3]9.7	11.7	12.6	...
China : Taiwan	48	61	74	77	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.9
Indonesia	[2] 650	...	...	...	[4]132.5	...	...	...
Israel	[4]346	382	414	505	[4]19.0	21.0	22.8	27.7
Japan	2 245	5 150	6 130	6 743	120.2	275.9	334.7	361.2
Pakistan	[7]350	...	332	332	[7]17.6	...	16.6	16.6
Philippines	[4]756	[4]999	1 188	[4]1 050	[4]37.8	[4]50.0	45.1	[4]52.5
Singapore	122	140	200	...	6.1	6.9	9.9	...
Turkey	908	1 094	1 113	1 118	45.4	54.7	55.6	55.9
Total	*25 600*	*32 000*	*34 100*	*35 100*	*1 160*	*1 470*	*1 560*	*1 600*
AFRICA								
Egypt[3]	474	535	591	706	23.7	26.8	29.6	35.3
Kenya[3][5]	13	20	23	16	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8
Morocco (former French zone)	[4]920	1 000	...	...	[4]44.2	48.0	...	...
Union of South Africa	652	814	788	835	32.6	40.7	39.4	41.8
Total	*5 400*	*5 800*	*5 900*	*6 000*	*260*	*290*	*290*	*300*
OCEANIA								
Australia[3]	2 336	2 304	2 340	2 364	116.2	114.3	113.7	117.3
Hawaii	46	64	72	79	2.3	3.2	3.6	4.0
New Zealand[10]	[7]525	570	520	540	[7]29.8	32.3	29.5	30.6
Total	*2 900*	*3 000*	*3 000*	*3 000*	*150*	*150*	*150*	*150*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**157 700**	**176 000**	**184 500**	**187 800**	**8 500**	**9 470**	**9 910**	**10 050**

NOTE : Except as otherwise specified, figures refer to total production, including eggs for hatching and losses. Continental and world totals include estimates for countries not listed.

[1]Excluding eggs for hatching and losses. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year indicated. — [4]1952. — [5]1950. — [6]1949-53. — [7]Average of 2 years. — [8]Production for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year indicated. — [9]Quantities marketed. — [10]Production for 12-month period ending 30 September of year indicated.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres représentent la production totale, y compris les œufs à couver et les pertes. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux comprennent des estimations pour les pays non énumérés.

[1]Non compris les œufs à couver et les pertes. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Production pour période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [4]1952. — [5]1950. — [6]1949-53. — [7]Moyenne de 2 années. — [8]Production pour période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [9]Quantités commercialisées. — [10]Production pour période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée.

Table 11A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 11A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Percentage of total production[1]	1948-52	1955	1955	1956					1956	1957			
				X-XII	I	II	III	IV	X-XII		I	II	III	IV
	Percent	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia	100	459	529	752	703	595	508	418	747	544	679	527	482	...
Austria	100	167	205	195	202	188	206	199	202	209	211	197	...	...
Canada	100	606	653	559	443	422	525	624	542	649	433	404	490	609
Denmark	100	410	427	360	364	345	415	462	371	422	375	356	436	...
Germany, Western	100	1 079	1 409	1 254	1 261	1 213	1 403	1 474	1 239	1 417	1 223	1 166	1 366	1 450
United States[2]	100	4 345	4 666	4 090	4 356	4 380	4 939	5 137	4 155	4 751	4 398	4 293	4 972	5 184
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	58	99	142	126	146	141	149	180	149	170	163	154	170	196
Netherlands	90	369	407	308	272	261	400	485	310	419	258	241	369	501
Norway	67	77	88	71	81	80	95	112	76	95	86	84	101	123
Sweden	82	306	283	229	244	230	261	289	226	276	243	228	263	299
Switzerland	70	141	161	141	142	139	158	160	133	164	133	132	158	...
United Kingdom	85	689	757	704	761	727	830	875	797	830	791	729	863	953
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Australia	98	13.3	16.8	25.7	24.3	20.4	16.1	12.5	24.6	17.4	22.5	16.6	14.4	10.7
Canada	94	10.4	12.0	9.3	5.3	4.8	6.6	10.3	7.8	11.5	4.4	3.7	5.1	9.0
Denmark	100	13.0	13.7	11.9	12.2	11.4	14.0	15.6	12.1	13.8	12.4	11.3	14.2	...
Germany, Western	90	20.3	24.2	21.4	21.5	20.3	23.9	26.2	21.4	25.0	20.3	18.3	22.5	...
Netherlands	100	6.8	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.6	5.3	7.3	5.0	6.4	3.3	2.7	4.3	6.7
New Zealand	99	14.7	16.0	28.6	25.6	20.6	17.3	10.6	28.5	16.9	25.6	18.6	15.6	12.5
Sweden	98	8.3	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.9	5.5	5.1	5.9	7.2
Switzerland	98	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	...	...
Union of South Africa	89	2.1	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.1
Argentina	...	1.6	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	72	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	...	...
Finland	80	2.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.4	6.2
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	67	2.8	3.2	2.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	3.5
Japan	...	0.21	0.60	0.58	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.56	0.76	0.64	0.67	0.62	0.71	...
Norway	69	0.88	0.88	0.41	0.62	0.59	0.84	1.45	0.58	1.04	0.99	0.97	1.40	1.98
Portugal	...	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.27	...
United Kingdom	68	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.7	...
United States	89	48.4	52.4	44.6	51.8	51.3	58.6	61.7	43.3	53.3	52.8	49.6	56.6	60.3
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.29	...	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Australia	99-100	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	6.3	3.3	4.6	3.1	2.7	...
Canada[4]	92	3.5	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.4
Denmark	100	5.8	7.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	6.4	7.9	6.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.6	...
Finland	100	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0
Germany, Western[5]	99-100	11.4	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.9	12.4	12.7	11.3	13.1	12.7	11.0	9.7	...
Netherlands	90	9.0	13.0	10.3	7.6	6.3	11.7	15.0	9.5	12.5	6.3	5.4	10.0	15.7
New Zealand	100	8.5	8.6	14.3	11.8	9.6	8.6	6.2	13.8	8.2	12.1	8.9	8.9	6.5
Norway	100	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.1
Sweden	100	4.7	4.5	3.2	4.1	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.6	1.1
Switzerland	94	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	...	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
United Kingdom	98	3.6	5.3	3.4	6.5	5.6	7.2	11.5	7.5	8.5	8.9	7.3	8.7	...
United States[6]	99-100	44.0	51.5	40.7	43.9	44.0	54.0	58.6	43.1	52.7	45.8	44.0	52.7	59.6
Argentina	...	7.9	10.6	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	73	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	...	0.24	0.21	0.21	...	[7]0.02	...	[7]0.35	0.17	0.23	...	[7]0.03	...	...

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1954. — [2]Production on farms. — [3]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [4]Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — [5]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — [6]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — [7]Average for quarter.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées sous forme de pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1954. — [2]Production fermière. — [3]Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. — [4]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — [5]Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — [6]A l'exclusion du fromage blanc et du cheddar maigre. — [7]Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 11B. - Other dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 11B. - Autres produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1955	1955	1956					1956	1957			
				X-XII	I	II	III	IV	X-XII		I	II	III	IV
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]294	1 138	633	595	564	1 301	1 156	549	1 491	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	[1]83	47	55	15	30	55	54	50	48	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	12	8	7	7	10	12	9	12	7	6	9	13
Skim	M.T.	562	482	445	446	421	415	474	431	459	290	287	327	402
Germany, Western														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	18	14	15	13	19	23	13	20	13	11	18	...
Skim	M.T.	1 064	582	462	576	637	421	823	536	644	577	645	606	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	20	19	13	14	22	24	20	22	17	17	22	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Whey	M.T.	[1]87	399	59	72	60	271	741	61	353	30	37	177	...
New Zealand														
Whole[2]	1 000 M.T.	[2]2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	9	15	10	12	10	18	23	13	16	15	13	16	27
United States														
Whole[4]	1 000 M.T.	115	99	71	76	79	96	111	73	98	77	81	99	121
Venezuela[5]	M.T.	156	316	336	236	228	239	326	356	342	262	211	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]35	42	3	3	1	2	88	35	69	...	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[1]1	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[1]11	20	14	9	9	18	17	19	24	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	605	788	471	343	358	556	953	550	770	313	264	363	802
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	247	211	166	159	194	273	209	292	90	90	171	235
Germany, Western														
Whole	M.T.	911	780	857	947	809	1 056	1 107	969	1 151	858	593	712	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	...
Whey	M.T.	438	1 076	243	209	142	856	1 865	308	1 140	203	174	752	...
New Zealand														
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[3]3	3	5	4	3	2	1	7	4	7	4	3	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[4]462	968	1 805	1 639	1 194	904	604	2 021	1 146	1 833	1 246	970	...
Portugal	M.T.	12	80	76	97	113	135	140	88	118	156	133	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M.T.	621	351	262	396	464	550	661	464	661	682	633	679	...
Skim	M.T.	310	527	261	506	453	590	861	205	536	406	389	431	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	2	4	3	5	4	5	9	5	6	4	4	6	...
United States														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4
Skim[6]	1 000 M.T.	31	56	44	54	56	67	74	41	56	55	56	65	74
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Canada	M.T.	169	240	148	135	106	139	263	139	295	54	30	45	100
Netherlands	M.T.	133	57	31	88	54	71	91	13	80	9	15	108	...
New Zealand	M.T.	[5]698	1 171	2.063	1 738	1 495	1 128	728	1 905	1 179	1 722	1 157	1 049	...
Norway	M.T.	308	317	164	392	398	434	547	306	443	514	495	528	650

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Condensed and powdered milk. — [3]1952. — [4]Case goods only. — [5]Condensed milk and whole milk powder. — [6]For human consumption.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Lait condensé et en poudre. — [3]1952. — [4]Marchandise emballée seulement. — [5]Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. — [6]Pour la consommation humaine.

Table 12. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957

Tableau 12. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin),1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956					1957			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XII	I-III	I	II	III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
France	137	273	598	671	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	57	21	105	33	36	36
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	73	16	116	24	24	68
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	4	1	3	1	1	1
Sweden	34	111	62	27	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	66	31	51	33	7	11
Eastern Europe[4]	40	70	50	22	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total	*250*	*500*	*740*	*830*	*1 060*	*740*	*650*	*970*	*1 120*	*590*	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
U.S.S.R.[4]	250	175	175	95	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 505	2 073	624	1 521	616	472	433
United States[1] a	2 211	1 494	1 868	2 329	2 311	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 480	3 528	3 218	3 423	1 389	3 982	1 320	1 316	1 346
b	...	..	...	19	—	—	—	—	53	27	29	48	15	..	...	...	...
Total	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 592*	*4 314*	*3 802*	*3 342*	*3 567*	*2 902*	*4 261*	*6 528*	*5 753*	*5 544*	*2 028*	..	—	—	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina	200	764	907	789	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	*580	*180	*650	*200	*140	*310
Uruguay	43	30	124	121	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	*140	*50	..	*35	...	...
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 031*	*910*	*1 136*	*1 030*	*918*	*1 128*	*875*	*717*	*678*	*720*	*230*	...	*235*	..	...
ASIA																	
Iraq	—	—	25	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	1	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	106	..	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	*67*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	*117*	*61*	*76*			..	..	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	2	—	6	17	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco (former French zone)	7	20	53	57	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia[3]	65	52	46	9	34	42	11	16	8	—	—	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	*83*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	*35*	*15*	..		..			...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	681	489	641	720	761	640	566	579	676	1 058	971	972	246	...	345	239	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 600	5 800	6 500	7 100	7 150	6 200	5 950	5 900	7 300	9 150	7 750	7 600	2 620	...	...	..	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	81	38	58	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	31	12	50	*27	*20	*3
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	151	41	...	3	..	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	46	9	60	24	20	16
Finland	73	45	66	62	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	100	25	52	17	4	31
France	103	68	54	113	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	534	156	360	55	104	201
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	902	313	1 374	294	273	807
Greece	63	37	79	75	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	116	62	...	15	—	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	4	62	35	27	—
Italy	311	156	128	181	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	146	30	170	44	105	21
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	175	186	252	228	167	263	265	221	56	203	62	80	61
Norway	84	74	96	87	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	82	29	57	14	12	31
Portugal	35	22	19	24	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	47	3	18	3	3	12
Spain[3]	15	227	72	21	4	—	24	18	21	22	13	—	—	...	...	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	15	4	21	4	4	13
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	122	28	151	45	66	40
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 313	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	1 235	339	1 320	412	448	460
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	269	384	268	290	33	312	440	265	310	...	252	...	...	...
Total	*3 416*	*2 974*	*3 465*	*3 392*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 424*	*2 881*	*3 169*	*4 103*	*4 340*	*4 078*	*1 240*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957 (concluded)

Tableau 12. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956					1957			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XII	I	II	I	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
British West Indies	52	50	58	◁52	◁43	◁67	◁48	◁56	◁51	◁53	◁59	◁58	◁22	◁61	◁26	◁17	◁18
Cuba	69	•45	51	◁47	◁39	◁66	◁29	◁48	◁52	◁59	◁49	◁52	◁22	◁68	◁25	◁11	◁32
Mexico	85	41	—	24	—	—	6	4	44	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	195	60	30	67	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	59	36	63	24	19	20
Others	64	74	72	◁72	◁74	◁97	◁122	◁42	◁54	◁69	◁64	◁80	◁28	◁81	◁22	◁23	◁36
Total	470	270	210	260	170	300	230	210	270	340	200	250	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Bolivia	24	25	26	◁23	◁25	◁33	◁10	◁9	◁41	◁32	◁31	◁39	◁14	...	◁16	...	...
Brazil	353	408	403	425	400	294	614	547	246	293	418	540	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	58	37	70	◁36	◁68	◁26	◁37	◁85	◁14	◁9	◁158	◁73	◁20	...	◁10	...	...
Peru	61	68	65	83	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	60	61	64	•70	•59	54	58	61	92	29	...	...	...	...
Others	102	66	65	◁57	◁48	◁80	◁60	◁42	◁48	◁78	◁66	◁54	◁22	...	◁13	...	...
Total	640	650	680	680	660	560	890	830	460	560	799	850	210	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	92	54	...	—	..	...
China : Taiwan	•22	•75	•61	41	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	•54	•19	•33	•10	•9	•14
Hong Kong	16	24	19	20	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	24	11	25	10	8	7
India	342	171	137	69	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	481	181	...	200	139	...
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	87	34	...	...	...	...
Israel	78	80	97	78	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	...	18	...	29	29	...
Japan	309	592	490	568	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	656	230	348	98	149	101
Korea, South	•50	•40	18	◁31	◁10	◁18	◁24	◁19	◁29	◁51	◁95	◁49	◁8	◁145	◁19	◁46	◁80
Lebanon	43	43	47	49	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	45	46	58	56	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	41	17	...	22	20	...
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	•63	84	◁70	◁92	◁107	◁46	◁82	◁82	◁69	◁85	◁81	◁30	◁100	◁33	◁35	◁32
Turkey	—	—	42	23	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	38	—	...	7	41	...
Total	1 320	1 470	1 160	1 140	1 230	1 380	1 220	1 050	1 000	1 310	1 860	1 950	700	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	17	26	5	12	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	17	9	—	—	—	—
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	10	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	3	...	4	...	...
Egypt	233	55	15	...	—	6	8	—	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	26	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	16	3	...	2	1	...
Tunisia	6	—	—	22	—	—	—	18	31	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	49	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	13	—	...	—	...	...
Total	340	210	120	220	74	163	162	71	267	380	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
New Zealand	46	47	55	59	63	48	55	65	63	55	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 450	5 850	6 200	6 500	6 150	6 500	6 500	5 600	6 100	7 800	8 250	8 100	2 580	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies; these exports are excluded from 1953/54 and 1954/55 world totals. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé: Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953/54 et 1954/55. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 13. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1953-57

Tableau 13. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956					1957			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XII	I-III	I	II	III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Italy	61	49	42	87	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	82	23	39	16	15	8
Spain	14	15	12	23	1	3	5	40	38	12	17	25	22	...	...	...	...
Total	*75*	*64*	*54*	*110*	*44*	*40*	*37*	*97*	*152*	*98*	*84*	*107*	*45*	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
United States a	174	139	129	204	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	351	184	283	50	82	151
b	...	...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	34	32	44	14	...	...	...	...
Total	*174*	*139*	*129*	*232*	*81*	*125*	*150*	*160*	*91*	*136*	*306*	*395*	*198*	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Brazil	1	—	—	...	—	—	—	2	20	50	20	12	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	10	9	14	*10	11	15	14	15	9	*12	*6	*14	*5	*3	...	...	...
Ecuador	8	5	5	...	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*19*	*14*	*19*	...	*13*	*19*	*25*	*21*	*33*	*63*	*28*	*30*	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Burma	242	365	409	464	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	449	116	486	64	179	243
Cambodia	49	89	6	...	14	6	5	—	2	36	—	22	11	...	...	...	...
Laos			—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			20	...	38	31	12	—	—	—	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
China																	
Mainland d	67	73	73	105	96	56	38	102	106	56	90	170	50	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	15	9	42	*27	61	9	43	57	17	38	—	*55	*32	...	*16	...	...
India	—	—	25	...	18	38	23	21	30	12	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	12	15	11	2	20	11	10	4	4	1	—	2	1	...	—	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	11	12	14	18	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	22	7	...	15	5	...
Pakistan	22	35	62	...	33	68	67	78	58	2	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	335	255	307	310	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	361	146	441	170	130	141
Total	*753*	*853*	*969*	*965*	*1 021*	*1 124*	*774*	*960*	*982*	*909*	*900*	*1 070*	*350*	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Egypt	—	12	46	55	34	31	47	71	61	86	34	38	21	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	10	3	11	9	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	9	3	6	2	2	...
Total	*10*	*15*	*57*	*64*	*37*	*40*	*66*	*85*	*77*	*91*	*40*	*47*	*24*	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	8	8	9	7	9	6	13	9	8	10	7	5	1	...	2	1	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 100	1 150	1 300	1 450	1 250	1 400	1 050	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 650	620	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	6	6	9	9	10	7	10	8	7	8	5	18	*6	6	*2	*2	*2
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	9	13	21	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	24	8	...	5	...	...
France	8	15	18	18	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	13	3	23	8	5	10
Germany, Western	21	18	25	26	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	24	8	45	9	8	28
Netherlands	10	19	30	18	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	12	3	19	7	3	9
Switzerland	6	5	5	8	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	17	10	9	4	3	2
United Kingdom	13	17	27	21	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	19	4	23	8	8	7
Total	*71*	*89*	*127*	*121*	*155*	*140*	*124*	*87*	*109*	*116*	*134*	*127*	*42*	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	7	8	8	10	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	14	4	...	2	1	...
Cuba	64	*41	◁29	◁35	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁27	◁57	◁24	◁49	◁13	◁22	◁14
Other	20	18	◁2	◁5	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁9	◁5	◁1	◁3	◁—	◁2	◁1
Total	*91*	*67*	*39*	*50*	*35*	*16*	*43*	*63*	*43*	*35*	*48*	*76*	*29*	...	*15*	*85*	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	7	9	◁3	◁4	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁1	◁8	◁—	◁2	◁—	◁1	◁1

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 13. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956					1957			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XII	I	II	III	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
ASIA																	
British Borneo	9	8	12	*15	11	10	10	15	13	13	16	*20	*7	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	103	101	96	123	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	182	84	...	28	...	...
Hong Kong	78	27	66	71	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	53	16	95	32	27	36
India	48	164	72	81	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	241	93	...	68	59	...
Indonesia	89	65	32	*188	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	240	91	...	...	...	...
Japan	270	358	311	190	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	120	21	50	16	7	27
Korea	68	◁10	—	...	1	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	1	3	3	...	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	137	80	137	148	120	110	155	163	151	137	132	171	60	...	68	53	...
Pakistan	—	—	—	*155	—	—	—	—	*5	*65	*190	*360	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	—	11	16	*8	—	6	28	29	—	*10	*12	*10	*3	...	*6	...	...
Ryukyu	8	9	13	*8	*13	*13	*13	*13	*8	*8	*8	*8	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	1	2	5	5	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*812*	*838*	*763*	*997*	*702*	*879*	*675*	*772*	*640*	*900*	*850*	*1 410*	*400*	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
French West Africa	18	17	28	...	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	15	9	14	11	19	14	18	7	21	9	7	8	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	7	4	8	8	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	9	4	...	—	...	...
Union of South Africa	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	15	13	...	—	...	...
Total	*40*	*36*	*58*	*52*	*67*	*52*	*61*	*51*	*53*	*41*	*61*	*55*	..	..	..	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 200**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 900**	**630**	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. *b*) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. *b*) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954.

Table 14. - Potatoes : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 14. - Pommes de terre : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.3	2.6	0.1	1.9	9.7	—	—	—	0.4	1.8	1.5	—	4.3	0.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	15.8	64.7	33.1	2.9	35.2	73.9	43.2	106.6	56.9	54.7	11.9	9.0	...
Denmark	48.2	18.1	10.7	16.7	28.3	9.6	11.4	2.9	19.1	7.1	18.1	1.8	40.0	18.3
France	37.6	46.4	80.2	66.5	44.8	70.5	29.0	48.8	172.4	60.1	34.5	51.0	120.6	86.9
Germany, Western	17.2	13.4	11.1	11.0	8.5	5.9	14.2	0.1	24.4	5.0	14.2	0.6	24.1	17.1
Ireland, Rep. of	11.0	6.1	9.2	9.7	13.7	10.1	2.0	0.7	24.2	11.0	1.0	0.5	26.5	19.0
Italy	31.1	51.5	49.1	37.2	2.5	6.7	172.9	15.2	1.8	1.1	123.5	19.9	4.3	2.0
Netherlands	121.1	90.3	166.8	172.3	61.0	71.1	187.3	60.5	348.4	157.9	270.7	18.8	241.7	110.0
Spain	15.7	17.6	20.9	24.9	5.8	7.6	73.8	1.3	0.8	14.9	77.0	2.4	5.2	...
United Kingdom	24.5	14.9	23.0	18.9	31.8	49.7	3.3	—	38.8	35.4	0.6	—	39.8	37.3
Jersey	11.2	9.0	12.6	...	*9.0	*12.6	*12.6	*12.6	*12.7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*339.1*	*285.7*	*448.4*	*415.0*	*218.0*	*279.0*	*580.4*	*185.3*	*749.6*	*360.0*	*610.0*	*110.0*	*520.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	37.3	29.3	23.6	44.1	49.6	25.1	9.9	1.0	58.4	61.9	51.6	6.5	56.4	39.3
United States	33.9	38.1	44.7	38.2	11.1	30.7	60.6	40.7	46.8	18.8	64.0	33.2	36.9	28.4
Total	*71.2*	*67.4*	*68.3*	*82.3*	*60.7*	*55.8*	*70.5*	*41.7*	*105.2*	*80.7*	*115.6*	*39.7*	*93.3*	*67.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0.4	11.7	1.3	...	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.7	0.1	1.0	12.1	36.1	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	11.0	11.4	8.3	9.1	*9.7	*7.0	*25.2	0.5	0.5	5.6	23.4	7.3	0.1	3.5
Japan	7.4	6.7	7.3	6.9	*5.2	6.0	6.2	9.1	7.9	9.0	5.7	6.1	7.0	5.1
Total	*18.4*	*18.1*	*15.6*	*16.0*	*14.9*	*13.0*	*31.4*	*9.6*	*8.4*	*14.6*	*29.1*	*13.4*	*7.1*	*8.6*
AFRICA														
Algeria	23.9	23.8	18.3	19.3	8.6	6.7	61.8	2.8	1.8	8.7	66.5	1.7	0.5	7.2
Egypt	1.6	8.8	8.7	14.2	11.8	9.1	19.1	3.6	3.1	*14.8	*31.0	*5.8	*5.1	...
Morocco (former French zone)	3.3	5.0	3.4	19.2	4.8	7.2	6.0	0.5	—	3.8	3.0	0.1	*0.8	...
Union of South Africa[1]	3.1	4.7	4.7	...	5.0	5.7	7.2	4.1	1.7	6.2	10.9	6.2	...	...
Total	*31.9*	*42.3*	*35.1*	*41.7*	*30.2*	*28.7*	*94.1*	*11.0*	*6.6*	*33.5*	*111.4*	*13.8*	*8.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**500**	**460**	**595**	**585**	**350**	**395**	**815**	**260**	**910**	**515**	**925**	**225**	**675**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.8	5.7	14.0	5.2	0.1	2.0	41.1	1.8	11.3	0.1	11.8	2.3	6.7	0.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	29.4	32.9	27.8	27.1	16.9	12.0	27.2	1.5	70.4	18.0	13.3	0.5	76.7	...
France	86.9	60.4	47.7	47.4	31.8	31.1	117.0	0.2	42.6	30.0	35.8	66.4	57.6	53.9
Germany, Western	23.4	41.4	60.8	49.4	9.4	3.7	121.3	3.5	114.9	34.2	98.1	6.2	59.1	17.3
Italy	34.5	29.5	24.5	33.0	22.2	22.9	12.3	3.0	59.7	21.6	22.7	1.8	85.8	20.5
Portugal	9.1	6.4	9.7	7.0	18.5	23.2	5.1	—	10.4	21.1	1.3	—	5.7	27.8
Spain	11.2	13.2	18.0	21.0	13.2	29.0	9.2	2.4	31.6	20.3	29.5	4.8	29.6	...
Sweden	2.3	2.7	31.6	19.3	0.4	24.5	36.4	38.3	27.1	35.0	41.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
Switzerland	19.3	13.0	22.5	16.2	5.2	2.6	6.0	0.6	80.9	11.2	22.7	0.4	30.6	2.2
United Kingdom	30.6	46.0	107.0	136.6	21.3	25.5	296.0	48.9	57.5	144.5	384.2	17.6	0.2	26.2
Total	*249.5*	*251.2*	*361.6*	*362.2*	*139.0*	*176.5*	*671.6*	*100.2*	*506.4*	*336.0*	*660.4*	*101.3*	*352.1*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	15.6	23.3	30.8	20.5	4.4	25.2	55.7	27.7	14.8	11.5	31.1	26.7	12.7	...
United States	19.1	16.4	14.1	31.8	30.5	19.9	10.6	—	25.9	43.4	38.9	4.1	40.7	15.6
Total	*34.7*	*39.7*	*44.9*	*52.3*	*34.9*	*45.1*	*66.3*	*27.7*	*40.7*	*54.9*	*70.0*	*30.8*	*53.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	6.5	—	2.6	...	—	—	—	—	10.4	5.9	0.1	—	...	...
Brazil	3.0	10.8	3.2	...	*5.9	6.1	1.0	0.3	5.6	1.8	2.2	6.9	...	...
Uruguay	15.3	9.0	9.5	14.7	*5.0	6.2	—	7.2	*24.6	3.6	11.5	24.7	18.9	...
Venezuela	9.4	10.6	8.1	6.1	11.8	4.7	—	*4.5	*23.1	7.5	—	0.2	16.7	...
Total	*34.2*	*30.4*	*23.4*	...	*22.7*	*17.0*	*1.0*	*12.0*	*63.7*	*18.8*	*13.8*	*31.8*	...	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	9.0	10.3	10.1	7.7	10.2	10.4	9.0	10.4	10.7	9.1	5.9	8.6	7.2	...
Hong Kong	6.5	5.9	5.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.2	6.3	5.1	3.1	4.2	5.6	0.1	2.6
Malaya-Singapore	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.3	6.9	7.5	7.2	9.6	8.5	9.6	7.5	10.4	9.7	...
Total	*23.0*	*24.2*	*23.5*	*20.2*	*20.1*	*21.1*	*22.4*	*26.3*	*24.3*	*21.8*	*17.6*	*24.6*	*17.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	22.3	21.5	28.2	33.4	19.0	27.7	7.5	17.8	59.7	19.0	13.7	27.0	74.0	53.7
Egypt	6.9	3.1	5.8	...	6.2	8.9	—	1.8	12.5	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	9.2	7.7	9.0	...	7.5	10.0	1.3	6.8	17.8	6.0	5.4	4.1	...	...
Tunisia	4.5	6.9	7.0	...	8.2	9.1	3.2	4.4	11.4	10.8	0.7	4.6	...	...
Total	*42.9*	*39.2*	*50.0*	...	*40.9*	*55.7*	*12.0*	*30.8*	*101.4*	*43.0*	*20.0*	*37.0*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**450**	**460**	**560**	**580**	**310**	**345**	**855**	**215**	**815**	**525**	**865**	**250**	**680**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en pommes de terre. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 83% des importations mondiales.

[1]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 15. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Belgium-Luxembourg	551	20.1	22.9	30.6	15.9	17.4	27.4	16.8	29.9	15.6	46.3	27.6	33.0	*10.8
Denmark	1.4	17.4	2.1	7.3	8.6	2.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	7.8	16.6	30.4
France	74.8	141.0	184.4	167.0	104.6	252.3	201.3	95.2	188.7	197.4	206.7	137.5	126.6	138.3
Netherlands	43.5	16.5	56.2	11.4	9.0	19.6	42.7	44.3	118.2	8.8	11.4	11.9	13.4	6.6
Spain [1]	31.7	12.6	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	...
United Kingdom	168.2	178.5	183.4	148.2	171.8	183.1	176.1	200.0	174.4	115.1	119.8	156.2	201.9	139.9
Total	*374.7*	*386.1*	*449.0*	*364.6*	*311.6*	*475.1*	*452.9*	*356.4*	*511.3*	*337.0*	*388.9*	*341.0*	*392.0*	*326.0*
Eastern [1]														
Czechoslovakia	22.5	42.2	30.8	21.4	26.6	7.0	16.2	8.1	92.1	19.1	21.3	22.9	22.4	4.9
Hungary	3.7	6.7	10.2	2.8	*6.7	*10.2	*10.3	*10.2	*10.3	*2.8	*2.8	*2.8	*2.9	...
Poland	26.2	60.6	21.4	5.8	59.2	10.3	0.3	0.6	74.6	4.5	15.9	*1.4	*1.3	...
Total	*52.4*	*109.5*	*62.4*	*30.0*	*92.5*	*27.5*	*26.8*	*18.9*	*177.0*	*26.4*	*40.0*	*27.1*	*26.6*	...
Europe, Total	*427.1*	*495.6*	*511.4*	*394.7*	*404.1*	*502.6*	*479.7*	*375.3*	*688.3*	*363.4*	*428.9*	*368.1*	*418.6*	...
U.S.S.R. [1]	37.5	50.4	53.9	41.7	44.0	50.5	51.8	33.0	80.2	29.1	51.0	22.3	64.3	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados [2]	38.4	41.6	39.8	35.7	21.9	18.9	89.1	39.6	11.5	30.8	56.9	42.6	12.7	28.8
Cuba	1 347.6	1 037.2	1 153.1	1 334.1	*1 165.8	*1 273.1	*1 296.1	*1 014.8	*1 028.6	1 388.2	*1 445.9	*1 662.5	840.9	*1 325.2
Dominican Republic	139.6	127.0	143.6	177.3	143.3	98.1	203.0	229.1	44.4	174.1	202.1	164.1	169.1	...
Guadeloupe	21.0	25.7	31.4	30.8	18.8	42.7	43.7	30.3	9.0	4.6	54.3	48.3	16.1	...
Haiti	7.2	3.8	5.3	7.0	6.3	3.2	6.1	7.1	4.9	9.2	10.5	*8.2	—	...
Jamaica	69.8	81.6	73.5	94.7	93.2	68.8	142.7	66.6	16.0	110.0	154.7	60.5	53.6	...
Martinique	11.3	15.5	19.4	18.0	7.8	14.6	30.9	*16.0	*16.1	14.6	30.1	25.3	2.1	...
Mexico	14.6	18.8	19.8	8.5	*6.3	7.9	23.2	42.2	6.0	27.8	4.8	1.2	—	...
Trinidad and Tobago	32.9	38.1	43.0	37.5	46.9	46.9	93.4	26.2	5.6	42.6	95.8	11.6	0.1	76.0
Total	*1 682.4*	*1 389.3*	*1 528.9*	*1 743.9*	*1 510.3*	*1 574.2*	*1 928.2*	*1 471.9*	*1 142.1*	*1 801.9*	*2 055.1*	*2 024.3*	*1 094.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	64.0	40.4	143.3	4.6	69.0	122.3	213.7	107.1	130.2	14.5	—	—	4.1	...
British Guiana	53.8	62.0	61.6	63.0	*70.9	40.8	54.6	59.3	91.6	37.0	63.1	57.7	94.1	...
Peru	102.1	105.5	120.7	107.1	118.0	106.2	70.5	147.5	158.8	109.6	73.7	118.1	*126.9	...
Total	*219.9*	*207.9*	*325.6*	*174.7*	*257.9*	*269.3*	*338.8*	*313.9*	*380.6*	*161.1*	*136.8*	*175.8*	*225.1*	...
ASIA														
China Taiwan	218.7	130.7	146.6	183.2	126.2	118.9	205.8	167.8	93.5	227.9	148.4	98.9	*257.6	...
Indonesia	24.7	53.4	44.9	43.3	15.1	9.3	11.5	24.2	134.7	54.4	6.1	52.4	60.2	...
Philippines	196.4	232.2	229.1	...	285.9	263.9	351.9	108.5	192.3	*281.7	252.9	*134.4	...	...
Total	*439.8*	*416.3*	*420.6*	...	*427.2*	*392.1*	*569.2*	*300.5*	*420.5*	*564.0*	*407.4*	*285.7*	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	5.9	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.9	4.9	5.2	8.2	12.2	2.8	6.6	1.2	21.2	...
Mauritius	120.5	125.6	118.8	134.8	101.1	88.3	—	160.9	226.2	119.1	4.7	134.1	*281.4	120.9
Mozambique	17.1	13.1	21.3	24.5	2.9	7.2	17.1	30.3	30.7	17.0	12.8	36.4	32.0	...
Réunion	37.4	42.3	41.0	43.9	60.1	47.3	23.1	15.5	78.2	23.4	41.9	28.4	82.1	...
Union of South Africa	24.8	52.6	60.5	39.7	49.6	6.8	55.6	94.1	85.5	26.8	15.6	76.8	*39.8	...
Total	*205.7*	*242.1*	*249.2*	*250.8*	*221.6*	*154.5*	*101.0*	*309.0*	*432.8*	*189.1*	*81.6*	*276.9*	*456.5*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	184.5	166.9	161.1	186.4	170.0	183.1	111.4	169.2	176.8	108.0	147.5	193.5	296.6	232.4
Fiji	45.2	33.8	39.7	32.5	*56.6	17.3	0.5	74.9	65.9	12.4	0.6	53.8	63.2	...
Total	*229.7*	*200.7*	*200.8*	*218.9*	*226.6*	*200.4*	*111.9*	*244.1*	*242.7*	*120.4*	*148.1*	*247.3*	*359.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL [3]	3 360	3 090	3 375	3 335	3 180	3 200	3 650	3 150	3 500	3 300	3 400	3 500	3 150	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 (concluded) **Tableau 15. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57 (fin)**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Austria	25.6	5.4	0.5	14.6	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	9.6	2.7	35.1	11.0	26.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	20.0	12.1	8.7	11.2	3.0	2.5	13.5	12.5	6.2	10.4	26.8	6.4	1.3	*21.8
Finland	30.8	25.6	38.5	35.2	14.8	30.5	42.3	46.7	34.4	22.2	46.5	37.7	34.3	25.9
France	101.5	83.3	78.2	85.9	71.1	49.8	104.8	81.6	76.8	81.3	92.0	78.8	91.7	113.6
Germany, Western	81.5	6.6	55.5	70.4	6.9	136.7	54.6	1.6	29.0	71.0	10.3	172.7	27.7	115.5
Netherlands	60.0	41.0	71.5	55.7	40.1	50.8	71.6	101.6	61.9	43.2	50.4	73.8	55.5	75.9
Norway	32.1	33.0	29.2	39.7	29.2	20.9	27.6	43.7	24.8	29.6	37.8	46.4	45.0	35.8
Portugal	26.8	30.3	29.0	31.3	28.0	25.6	29.0	25.7	35.7	30.8	30.3	21.9	42.1	26.6
Spain	3.6	3.5	7.3	5.1	0.3	11.4	5.1	5.6	7.0	2.6	3.4	10.2	4.2	...
Switzerland[6]	41.3	42.6	40.2	52.2	28.2	26.1	49.4	47.8	37.4	32.3	52.1	57.1	67.5	63.4
United Kingdom	772.1	614.5	567.8	597.7	881.6	545.6	650.5	515.5	559.7	639.5	666.6	449.1	623.6	727.0
Total	*1 195.3*	*897.9*	*926.4*	*996.0*	*1 107.8*	*900.3*	*1 048.6*	*882.6*	*874.0*	*972.5*	*1 018.9*	*989.2*	*1 003.9*	*1 235.0*
Eastern[1]														
Czechoslovakia	2.5	1.1	10.9	—	—	0.4	25.0	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
Hungary	—	—	15.1	8.5	—	*15.1	*15.1	*15.2	*15.2	*8.5	*8.5	*8.5	*8.6	...
Total	*2.5*	*1.1*	*26 0*	*8.5*	—	*15.5*	*40 1*	*33 5*	*15 2*	*8 5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.6*	...
Europe, Total	*1 197.8*	*899.0*	*952.4*	*1 004.5*	*1 107.8*	*915.8*	*1 088.7*	*916.1*	*889.2*	*981.0*	*1 027.4*	*997.7*	*1 012.5*	...
U.S.S.R.[1]	10.0	16.2	155.1	53.6	54.7	—	392.9	227.5	—	79.6	132.4	2.3	—	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[5]	134.3	151.5	157.7	165.3	69.3	57.4	193.3	198.2	182.0	77.7	179.6	208.4	195.5	...
United States[5]	863.3	852.2	888.3	939.8	971.8	1 009.9	900.8	976.1	666.6	1 090.6	1 066.2	1 087.5	514.8	1 046.2
Total	*997.6*	*1 003.7*	*1 046.0*	*1 105.1*	*1 041.1*	*1 067.3*	*1 094.1*	*1 174.3*	*848.6*	*1 168.3*	*1 245.8*	*1 295.9*	*710.3*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	36.5	63.5	72.4	...	7.1	28.8	91.0	57.2	112.8	41.6	3.5	...	...	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	36.6	35.1	35.9	48.3	36.9	40.7	52.5	22.7	27.7	49.6	23.5	69.9	50.2	...
Hong Kong	42.1	25.8	25.1	30.4	21.2	37.0	18.2	22.8	22.3	34.4	23.3	32.0	32.1	46.4
India	36.5	207.2	114.3	5.2	114.5	228.7	111.6	36 6	80.2	16.4	—	4.3	...	...
Iran	39.4	52.9	52.2	70.0	82.4	70.3	38.1	51.3	49.0	83.2	*68.2	52.3	76.3	90.7
Iraq	25.3	30.0	30.8	...	24.7	28.4	34.1	29.9	31.0	37.7	32.5	32.8	...	...
Japan	273.6	253.5	267.6	300.5	243.4	286.3	220.6	251.1	312.3	384.1	233.9	284.2	300.0	318.9
Lebanon	5.4	7.2	6.5	8.2	8.9	5.4	6.6	8.1	6.1	10.8	5.4	6.0	10.5	...
Malaya-Singapore	39.6	41.8	51.4	60.9	38.3	56.3	61.2	43.0	45.0	54.5	70 6	61 6	56.9	...
Pakistan	10.1	23.1	19.5	...	4.9	—	19.3	28.5	30.5	29.2	8 6	8.7	36.8	...
Total	*508.6*	*676.6*	*603.3*	*585.0*	*575.2*	*753.1*	*562.2*	*494.0*	*604.1*	*699.9*	*466 0*	*551.8*	*600.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	33.1	33.6	40.1	41.8	34.4	35.7	36.9	26.2	61.6	34.3	42.9	45.4	44.8	49.0
French West Africa	14.1	16.9	16.6	...	*20.0	20.5	14.5	15.0	16.5	20.4	19.4	*20.0	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	68.3	71.2	86.0	...	75.7	112.2	61.7	88.4	81.7	72.7	72.6	84.6	...	...
Tunisia	13.0	15.0	16.1	...	10.7	16.4	13.9	18.6	15.5	20.7	18.0	19.0	...	...
Total	*128.5*	*136.7*	*158.8*	...	*140.8*	*184.8*	*127.0*	*148.2*	*175.3*	*148.1*	*152.9*	*169.0*	...	...
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	21.3	28.0	26.9	...	26.3	22.8	23.9	35.6	25.5	10.1	38.4	20.8	...	...
WORLD TOTAL[3]	3 240	3 100	3 250	3 200	3 250	3 200	3 650	3 300	2 850	3 400	3 300	3 350	2 750	...

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales en 1954.

[1]Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries; afterwards the source is the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — [2]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [3]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [4]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [5]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — [2]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (*fancy molasses*) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [3]Non compris le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et leurs territoires. — [4]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [5]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade.

Table 16. - Meat (carcass-weight basis) : Summary - Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 16. - Viande (en équivalent de poids carcasse) : Sommaire - Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	108.8	118.9	125.8	111.7	118.4	131.8	135.2	122.3	114.1	101.6	111.4	119.2	114.7	122.6
France	8.0	19.1	21.5	13.1	15.6	17.0	19.7	27.3	21.9	15.2	13.1	12.0	12.3	13.7
Germany, Western	4.8	5.0	5.4	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.5	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.3
Ireland, Rep. of	23.0	29.4	18.0	15.2	34.6	20.7	8.6	16.1	26.8	13.9	8.1	14.1	24.7	16.0
Netherlands	35.4	38.3	46.3	47.5	39.5	37.5	46.5	48.5	52.7	40.7	55.1	45.8	48.6	50.3
Total	*180.0*	*210.7*	*217.0*	*191.4*	*212.9*	*212.3*	*215.8*	*219.7*	*210.4*	*175.1*	*192.3*	*194.9*	*204.0*	*205.9*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	14.8	19.7	12.8	11.4	32.4	12.7	13.4	12.2	13.1	12.5	12.3	10.3	10.5	8.2
United States	25.2	23.3	30.9	40.0	18.5	35.4	25.6	26.1	36.4	42.1	33.2	34.5	50.1	57.0
Total	*40.0*	*43.0*	*43.7*	*51.4*	*50.9*	*48.1*	*39.0*	*38.3*	*49.5*	*54.6*	*45.5*	*44.8*	*60.6*	*65.2*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	82.2	90.2	120.4	161.7	86.7	94.2	99.2	135.2	153.1	175.1	147.2	183.3	*141.4	...
Brazil	1.8	0.4	1.9	...	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.6	1.9	0.7	0.9	8.3	...	...
Uruguay	18.4	21.7	2.9	9.8	22.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	8.2	2.9	11.8	*16.5	...
Total	*102.4*	*112.3*	*125.2*	*174.8*	*109.8*	*97.3*	*103.2*	*142.9*	*157.8*	*184.0*	*151.0*	*203.4*	*161.0*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	90.7	77.6	81.1	65.8	61.2	70.0	60.8	82.4	111.4	51.4	70.4	70.4	71.2	68.0
New Zealand	88.6	99.3	104.1	108.4	94.1	74.4	114.4	103.5	124.3	110.2	108.6	132.0	82.9	...
Total	*179.3*	*176.9*	*185.2*	*174.2*	*155.3*	*144.4*	*175.2*	*185.9*	*235.7*	*161.6*	*179.0*	*202.4*	*154.1*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**555**	**600**	**620**	**645**	**585**	**545**	**580**	**630**	**720**	**630**	**620**	**695**	**635**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	4.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.0	4.6	4.0	6.4	5.8	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.5	8.6	7.4	...
France	5.7	8.8	11.7	11.4	3.1	11.7	17.8	9.7	7.8	7.2	11.8	11.7	15.1	16.5
Germany, Western	16.6	18.8	22.8	48.1	16.0	22.9	16.8	18.5	33.1	36.5	36.7	49.6	69.7	44.6
Italy	10.0	10.2	16.6	22.5	6.2	16.2	16.5	13.9	20.0	15.2	19.4	23.3	32.1	21.1
Netherlands	4.4	5.4	5.9	8.4	5.4	4.0	4.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.0	8.3	6.1
Sweden	4.4	8.1	4.1	3.7	*9.7	*5.2	*4.5	*1.3	*5.5	0.8	2.9	3.7	7.5	8.9
Switzerland	2.2	2.8	4.8	4.1	1.9	3.2	4.7	5.3	6.1	0.5	5.1	5.5	5.5	3.6
United Kingdom	368.4	344.6	382.0	411.9	342.4	399.2	312.9	388.4	427.5	434.3	434.5	377.3	401.5	415.7
Total	*424.6*	*413.5*	*464.0*	*527.9*	*397.3*	*473.5*	*394.5*	*466.8*	*524.8*	*515.9*	*535.3*	*500.4*	*560.8*	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	5.8	7.4	8.8	9.7	4.2	6.5	7.8	9.9	11.1	7.5	7.5	12.1	11.9	...
United States	49.1	47.2	44.6	39.9	49.5	40.5	45.0	51.0	42.1	39.1	42.0	41.1	37.5	44.5
Total	*54.9*	*54.6*	*53.4*	*49.6*	*53.7*	*47.0*	*52.8*	*60.9*	*53.2*	*46.6*	*49.5*	*53.2*	*49.4*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**535**	**560**	**595**	**645**	**540**	**600**	**510**	**600**	**670**	**640**	**590**	**645**	**700**	...

NOTE : This table represents a summary of trade of various kinds of meat, expressed in terms of carcass weight. Prepared meats have been converted to carcass weight at the ratio of 1 : 1.25 ; canned meat at the ratio of 1 : 1.5 except for exports from Argentina, which have been converted at 1 : 2 ; the resulting Argentine excess has been added to total European imports. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 85% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Ce tableau représente un sommaire du commerce de divers genres de viande, exprimés en équivalent de poids carcasse. Les viandes préparées ont été converties au taux de 1 : 1,25 ; la viande en conserve au taux de 1 : 1,5, sauf pour les exportations de l'Argentine qui ont été converties au taux de 1 : 2 ; l'excédent de l'Argentine résultant de cette conversion a été ajouté aux importations totales de l'Europe. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations et 85% des importations mondiales.

Table 17. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 17. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	22.6	30.8	28.5	21.5	31.8	30.9	37.2	21.5	24.5	19.6	19.7	22.5	24.4	34.5
France	2.7	12.6	14.2	5.6	9.9	10.6	13.4	20.1	12.8	9.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	3.7
Germany, Western	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1
Ireland, Rep. of	16.3	19.7	10.8	8.3	24.7	13.5	4.2	9.4	16.1	7.8	3.1	7.0	15.3	9.5
Netherlands	7.3	8.8	14.9	13.7	8.6	13.1	15.7	12.8	18.2	12.4	13.2	13.6	15.6	16.7
Total	*49.7*	*73.2*	*70.4*	*50.4*	*75.9*	*70.4*	*72.9*	*65.6*	*73.1*	*50.4*	*43.6*	*43.3*	*59.5*	*65.5*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	8.6	8.3	6.9	6.2	9.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	4.9
United States[1]	9.4	10.8	15.1	24.7	8.8	15.1	12.1	13.4	19.9	24.4	18.8	22.2	33.6	36.8
Total	*18.0*	*19.1*	*22.0*	*30.9*	*18.7*	*21.9*	*19.2*	*20.7*	*26.5*	*30.4*	*25.4*	*28.2*	*39.8*	*41.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	49.9	51.0	74.5	118.6	58.7	64.8	49.0	79.5	104.6	140.5	103.5	138.8	*91.6	...
Brazil	1.4	0.2	0.5	...	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	5.2	...	...
Uruguay	12.7	13.4	1.0	6.2	10.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	4.0	1.6	4.8	*14.6	...
Total	*64.0*	*64.6*	*76.0*	*126.9*	*69.6*	*66.8*	*51.1*	*80.4*	*105.9*	*145.1*	*105.6*	*148.8*	*108.0*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	66.2	52.0	57.9	46.1	40.4	47.1	39.3	59.2	86.2	33.9	45.6	50.2	54.9	48.4
New Zealand	83.0	94.1	98.2	105.8	91.5	70.0	111.0	99.0	112.9	108.3	105.7	128.8	80.5	...
Total	*149.2*	*146.1*	*156.1*	*151.9*	*131.9*	*117.1*	*150.3*	*158.2*	*199.1*	*142.2*	*151.3*	*179.0*	*135.4*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**295**	**325**	**345**	...	**315**	**295**	**310**	**340**	**430**	**390**	**345**	**425**	**360**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.5	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.9	7.1	4.9	...
France	4.4	8.2	11.1	10.8	2.8	11.2	16.8	9.0	7.3	6.6	11.1	11.3	14.4	16.0
Germany, Western	12.5	16.7	22.2	46.7	14.6	22.2	16.2	18.1	32.4	36.1	35.3	47.7	67.7	38.9
Italy	9.6	9.9	16.4	22.0	6.1	16.1	16.2	13.7	19.7	15.1	18.7	22.9	31.5	20.8
Netherlands	3.5	4.4	4.7	6.7	4.4	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.9	6.3	3.4
Sweden[2]	3.7	7.4	3.4	3.7	*9.2	*4.6	*3.8	*0.7	*4.6	0.8	2.9	3.7	7.5	8.9
Switzerland	1.3	1.7	3.4	3.9	1.1	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.7	2.1
United Kingdom	202.6	178.6	209.6	225.7	191.6	241.5	149.7	199.4	248.0	274.6	195.4	193.5	239.3	255.6
Total	*241.2*	*230.2*	*274.0*	*324.9*	*233.8*	*303.4*	*212.2*	*255.2*	*326.0*	*346.4*	*278.2*	*298.7*	*376.9*	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	2.4	2.9	4.4	5.8	1.9	4.4	3.6	4.0	5.8	5.2	3.4	6.5	8.3	7.6
United States	8.0	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.4	8.6	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.3	...
Total	*10.4*	*10.6*	*12.8*	*13.6*	*8.3*	*13.0*	*13.0*	*12.1*	*13.3*	*12.9*	*10.8*	*14.2*	*16.6*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**275**	**290**	**325**	**380**	**295**	**360**	**255**	**300**	**385**	**395**	**325**	**355**	**445**	...

NOTE : Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat include offal and poultry. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Includes some canned horse meat. — [2]1956 and 1957 figures include small quantities of prepared and canned meat

NOTE : La viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée comprend les abats et la volaille. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales en 1954.

[1]Y compris de la viande de cheval en conserve. — [2]Pour 1956 et 1957, les chiffres comprennent de petites quantités de viandes préparées et de viande en conserve.

Table 18. - Prepared meats : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 18. - Viandes préparées : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	56.9	56.7	62.3	57.7	56.3	67.7	63.5	61.1	56.8	54.1	55.6	63.2	58.0	57.2
France	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Ireland, Rep. of	2.2	4.1	1.6	2.0	4.6	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Netherlands	9.2	8.3	10.1	11.7	9.1	9.1	10.7	10.0	10.5	9.4	15.3	11.6	10.5	12.4
Total	69.4	70.2	75.0	72.7	71.1	80.0	76.2	73.7	69.8	65.7	73.6	78.8	72.9	73.5
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.9
United States	9.4	6.7	8.3	9.4	6.3	8.5	8.8	6.8	9.3	[1]11.0	[1]9.5	7.6	9.4	10.2
Total	11.2	8.9	11.0	12.0	8.2	11.0	11.9	9.2	12.1	13.7	12.4	10.1	11.8	12.1
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.1	[1]1.3	[1]2.4	[1]2.0	[1]2.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	[1]1.6	...
Uruguay	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	...
Total	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.4	1.7	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	[1]0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	...
Total	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	105	100	105	105	100	110	110	100	100	100	110	110	105	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.1
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Germany, Western	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Italy	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Sweden	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	[1]0.3	[1]0.4	[1]0.5	[1]0.4	[1]0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4
United Kingdom	81.3	78.0	80.3	82.4	80.0	83.6	81.1	79.9	76.6	79.2	79.9	90.3	80.1	83.1
Total	84.2	81.0	84.0	83.6	82.6	86.2	84.6	85.7	80.3	82.8	82.6	93.2	83.6	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	...
United States	2.4	4.9	2.9	2.7	6.3	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.3
Total	3.6	6.4	4.3	4.0	7.0	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.2	3.4	4.6	4.2	3.9	...
WORLD TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	...

NOTE : Prepared meat includes bacon, ham, salted pork, pickled meat, sausages, bologna, and any other kind of salted, smoked, or cured meat except canned. Bacon and ham in airtight containers have been excluded when recorded separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 82% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les viandes préparées comprennent le bacon, le jambon, le porc salé, la viande en saumure, les saucisses et saucissons et tous autres genres de viande salée, fumée ou traitée, à l'exception de la viande en conserve. Le bacon et le jambon en boîtes hermétiques ont été exclus lorsqu'ils étaient indiqués séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 82% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

[1] Includes fresh pork.

[1] Y compris la viande de porc fraîche.

Table 19. - Canned meat : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 19. - Viande en conserve : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	10.1	11.5	13.0	12.0	10.8	10.9	12.4	16.3	12.4	9 6	14.8	11 8	11.9	11.1
France	2.6	3.4	4.0	4 0	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	5.1	3.1	3.7	4 5	4.7	5.2
Germany, Western	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.0	2 3	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.5
Ireland, Rep. of	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.0	3.1	6.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	4.0	2.1
Netherlands	11.1	12.7	12.5	12 8	13.0	8.7	11.6	15.5	14.3	11.1	15.2	11 8	13.3	12.1
Total	*29.2*	*33.1*	*35.3*	*33.4*	*32.1*	*28.1*	*31.8*	*41.5*	*40.2*	*28 5*	*37.9*	*32 2*	*35.7*	*32.0*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	2.6	5.7	1.7	1.3	13.4	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.1	1 4	0 8	0.9	0.6
United States	2.7	2.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	6.5	1.7	2.8	3.3	2 7	1.7	1.9	3.2	5.0
Total	*5.3*	*8.5*	*5.3*	*3.7*	*14.6*	*8.4*	*3.3*	*4.1*	*5.3*	*4.8*	*3.1*	*2.7*	*4.1*	*5.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	14.6	18.5	21.8	20.1	13.3	13.9	23.6	26.6	23.0	16.1	20.1	20.2	*23.9	...
Brazil	0.3	0.1	1.0	...	—	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.1	...	...
Uruguay	3.5	5.5	1.3	2.4	7 9	0.7	0 9	1.7	1.8	2 8	0 9	4 6	1.2	...
Total	*18.4*	*24.1*	*24.1*	*23.3*	*21.2*	*14.7*	*24.9*	*31.2*	*25.3*	*19.0*	*21.3*	*26.9*	*26.0*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	15.9	16.7	15.1	12.7	13.4	14.8	14.1	15.2	16.4	11 2	16 1	13 0	10.4	12.7
New Zealand	3.6	3.2	3.9	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.9	7.5	1.2	1.9	2 0	1.5	...
Total	*19.5*	*19.9*	*19.0*	*14 3*	*15.1*	*17.7*	*16.3*	*18.1*	*23 9*	*12 4*	*18 0*	*15.0*	*11.9*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**80**	**95**	**85**	**80**	**90**	**70**	**80**	**100**	**100**	**70**	**85**	**80**	**85**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0 4	0 3	0.6	...
France	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0 4	0 2	0.2	0.3
Germany, Western	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0 3	0 9	1.2	1.3	3.7
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0 1	0 5	0 3	0.4	0.2
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0 4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Sweden	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0 2	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0 6	0 5	0.5	0.7
United Kingdom	42.8	45.7	48.0	43.9	33.9	35.5	41.2	59.4	55.9	40 5	46 4	47.3	41.4	37.5
Total	*47.4*	*48.6*	*49.9*	*46.8*	*35.9*	*37.1*	*43.4*	*61.0*	*58.1*	*42.1*	*49.6*	*50 3*	*45.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.9	1.6	0 9	1.6	2 5	1.3	...
United States	[1]25.4	22.2	21.8	19.1	23.5	19.0	21.0	26.5	20.7	18 8	20 4	20 0	17.4	21.9
Total	*26.7*	*24.0*	*23.6*	*20.7*	*24.6*	*19.8*	*22.8*	*29.4*	*22.3*	*19.7*	*22.0*	*22 5*	*18.7*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**85**	**90**	**85**	**80**	**75**	**65**	**75**	**100**	**90**	**70**	**80**	**85**	**75**	...

NOTE : Canned meat includes all kinds of meat in airtight containers. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Includes small quantities of prepared meats, bacon, ham, and shoulders.

NOTE : La viande en conserve comprend tous genres de viande conservée en boîtes hermétiques. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris de petites quantités de viandes préparées, bacon, jambon et épaules.

Table 20. - Milk, condensed and evaporated : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 20. - Lait condensé et évaporé : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quaterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	10 4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.6	9.1	6.0	4.0	9.8	7 8	6.6	8.3
France	3.3	3 6	3.6	3.2	2 9	4 3	3 5	3 6	2.9	2.5	2 8	3.8	3.8	3.3
Ireland, Rep. of	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0 5	0 1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0 1	0.1	—
Netherlands	51.9	52.3	55.8	63.3	47.7	47.0	55.3	63.1	57.7	48.9	70.1	72.7	61.4	59.3
Switzerland	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1 1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	0 4	5.9	10 5	9.6	3 1	11 6	9 2	12.4	9.0	8 2	9 8	10.5	9.8	11.5
Total	*68.5*	*70 7*	*78.7*	*84.4*	*62 3*	*71.7*	*77 0*	*89.5*	*76 6*	*64 9*	*94 2*	*96.0*	*82.8*	*83.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.1	0 9	0.7	1.0	0 9	0.6	0 9	0.5	1.0	0 6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
United States	17.1	15.0	18.5	23.8	15 0	19 8	16 8	16.9	20 4	22 0	20 3	24.4	28.5	25.1
Total	*19 2*	*15 9*	*19.2*	*24.8*	*15.9*	*20 4*	*17.7*	*17 4*	*21 4*	*22.6*	*21.5*	*25.6*	*29.5*	*25.7*
ASIA														
Hong Kong	1.0	0.5	0 3	0.6	0 7	0 3	0 3	0.3	0 3	0 3	0.6	0 8	0.7	0.1
Malaya-Singapore	1.6	0 9	1.0	0.8	0 9	1.0	1.1	0 9	0 9	0.9	0.8	0 8	0 9	...
Total	*2.6*	*1.4*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1 6*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1 2*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.6*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	8.6	4.9	6 3	7.7	6 4	7 1	5 4	4 2	8.6	7.2	5 8	5 6	12.3	8.7
New Zealand	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	0 3	2.4	1.2	0 3	0.5	...
Total	*11.3*	*6.4*	*7.8*	*8.8*	*8.6*	*9.8*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*8.9*	*9 6*	*7.0*	*5 9*	*12.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**102**	**97**	**110**	**120**	**92**	**105**	**105**	**120**	**110**	**100**	**125**	**135**	**130**	**125**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.2	2.8	0 2	2.7	2.4	1.5	1 4	2.2	...
Greece	2 1	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	2 5	1.8	2.8	...
Malta	1.7	1.5	0.8	2.3	0 9	1.3	1.5	0.1	0 4	3.8	2.2	1 4	2.8	...
Total	*8 9*	*6 3*	*5 7*	*6.5*	*5 1*	*7.7*	*6.8*	*2.3*	*6.1*	*8 2*	*6.2*	*4 6*	*6.8*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Cuba	5.0	3.4	7.2	...	4.3	*7.2	*7.2	*7.2	*7.1	1.9	4.7	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	*1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3
Total	*6.2*	*5.2*	*8.7*	...	*6.1*	*8.7*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*3.0*	*6.3*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Peru	1.4	1.7	2.2	...	0.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.0	0.7	1.1	2 2	...	...
ASIA														
Burma	2.9	3.0	3.6	...	2.2	3 2	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	2.6	...	...
Cambodia			0 6	...		0 5	0 8	0 8	0.5	0 4	1.0	0 5	...	...
Laos	3.4	3.8	0 2	...	*3.8	*10 2	*10 2	*10.2	*10.1	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			4.0	...		3.6	5.3	3.6	3.4	4.8	5 5	5 2	...	...
Ceylon	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	1 3	1 2	1.7	1.5	...
Hong Kong	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	3.0	4 1	3.0	3.2
India	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	0 8	1.6	1.2	1 7	0 8	1.3	1.3	1 6	1.1	...
Indonesia	3.7	4.0	4 0	8 7	2.8	1.5	4.5	4.0	6.1	5.3	7.0	12 1	10.4	...
Malaya - Singapore	17 7	17.6	20 2	22.5	16.5	18 6	20 8	20.6	20 9	19 7	22 4	24 3	23.6	...
Philippines	14.3	16.0	19.5	*17.4	14.0	15.3	22 8	16.9	22.9	*17 5	*14 0	*18 0	*20.0	...
Thailand	8.0	8.9	8.7	[3]8.2	*5.4	5.4	7.9	9.5	12.1	[4]6 1	[3]17 9	[3]11 2	[3]7.6	[3]9.7
Total	*55.0*	*58.1*	*65.9*	...	*49.0*	*53.3*	*69.9*	*65.8*	*75.1*	*62 0*	*67 0*	*81.5*	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	1.9	1.9	2.1	3 1	*1.9	*[2]2.1	*[2]2.2	*[2]2.1	*[2]2.2	[2]2.4	[2]2.9	[2]2 9	[4]4 4	[2]2 8
French West Africa	1 0	0.9	1.5	...	0 6	1.6	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 9	1.6	*1 0	...	...
Gold Coast	0.8	1.0	1.1	...	0.7	1 0	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1 3	...	...
Morocco (former French zone) [1]	1.3	1.3	1.9	...	1.2	2.2	1 6	1 8	2.1	2.7	2.2	2 7	...	...
Nigeria	1.0	0 9	0 8	1.2	0 6	0.7	0.6	0 9	1.1	1.3	1 3	1 0	1.2	...
Total	*6 0*	*6.0*	*7.4*	...	*5.0*	*7.6*	*6.5*	*7.7*	*8.1*	*9.5*	*9 0*	*8 9*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**100**	**95**	**110**	**115**	**85**	**95**	**115**	**105**	**125**	**105**	**110**	**130**	**115**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in condensed and evaporated milk. The countries listed accounted for about 97% of world exports and 80% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Includes small quantities of dried milk. — [2]Port of Bangkok only.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du lait condensé et évaporé. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 80% des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris de petites quantités de lait sec. — [2]Port de Bangkok seulement.

Table 21. - Milk, dried : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 21. - Lait sec : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes Trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium - Luxembourg	2 2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.4	1 9	3 4	1.5	1.2	3.8	3.6	1.6	...
Denmark	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.0	3.1	3 3	3 6	3.9	3.9	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.7
Netherlands	8.0	9.0	10.8	13.1	9 3	9.4	8 9	10 9	14.0	7.5	13.9	20 5	10.6	9.5
Sweden	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0 8	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 5	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.4
United Kingdom	0 6	0 7	0 8	0.5	0 6	1 4	—	0 9	0 9	0 6	0 4	0.4	0 7	2.4
Total	*14 6*	*15 6*	*17 2*	*21.2*	*14 3*	*14 8*	*14 4*	*19 0*	*20 0*	*15 1*	*23 9*	*30 3*	*17.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.4	2.8	2 5	2.6	2 4	2 0	2 7	3 7	1 6	1 8	2.4	3 8	2.6	0.9
United States[1] (a)	14.5	22.6	30 6	39.4	28.0	34 3	31 3	28 9	28 7	35 4	35 8	38 0	48.4	18.3
(b)	...	...	29 1	32.2	..	22 3	42 4	18 9	32 8	25.7	32.9	36 5	33 8	...
Total	*18 9*	*25 4*	*62 2*	*74 2*	*30 4*	*58 6*	*76 4*	*51 5*	*63 1*	*62 9*	*71 1*	*78 3*	*84 8*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	6 7	6.5	7.2	7.2	9.2	9.1	4.8	3 8	11.1	9 2	6.1	4.3	9.1	8.5
New Zealand	13 3	9.9	11.5	12.1	13 4	12.5	9 2	10 1	14 1	15 0	8 2	9.1	16.0	...
Total	*20.0*	*16.4*	*18.7*	*19.3*	*22 6*	*21 6*	*14 0*	*13.9*	*25.2*	*24.2*	*14.3*	*13.4*	*25.1*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**55**	**60**	**100**	**120**	**70**	**100**	**110**	**90**	**110**	**105**	**115**	**130**	**130**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium - Luxembourg	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2 0	2 7	2 3	2.5	2 2	1 8	2.5	2.9	2.8	...
France	1.1	0 5	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1 1	3.5	1.2	0 7	0.6	0.8
Germany, Western	0 4	1.0	3 0	2.0	0 4	3.3	2.5	3.4	2 8	1.4	1.3	2 4	2.8	3.0
Greece	0 2	0 2	1 5	1.8	0 2	1.1	0 5	0 9	3.5	3 1	1.5	0 5	2.2	...
Netherlands	0 8	0 9	0.8	1.6	0 5	0.2	1 2	1.2	0 7	0 8	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.0
United Kingdom	16 8	13 4	11 5	16 3	22 8	13 5	9 8	7.3	15 2	19 2	18 0	10.4	17.5	[2]26.1
Total	*21 5*	*18 2*	*19 8*	*25.7*	*26 6*	*21 3*	*16.9*	*15 7*	*25 5*	*29 8*	*26.0*	*18 9*	*28 2*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	2.0	0 7	0 8	...	1 2	0 7	0 7	1 6	0 4	1.1	1.8	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	[2]0.6	0 5	0 6	0.7	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 5	0.5	0 7	1.0	...
United States	0 8	0 2	0 2	0.1	0 1	0 5	—	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 1	0.1	0.4
Total	*3 4*	*1 4*	*1 6*	...	*1 6*	*1 7*	*1 3*	*2 3*	*1 3*	*1.9*	*2 4*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	0.7	0 5	1.0	2.8	0 3	0 5	2 0	0 9	0 8	2 6	1 8	5.5	1.5	...
Venezuela[3]	8 5	8 9	9 3	9.5	6 9	7 8	8 9	[2]10 3	[2]10 3	8 0	9 9	10 4	9 6	...
Total	*9 2*	*9 4*	*10 3*	*12 3*	*7 2*	*8 3*	*10 9*	*11 2*	*11 1*	*10 6*	*11 7*	*15 9*	*11 1*	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	0 3	0 3	0.4	0.3	0 3	0 4	0.5	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3	0.3	...
India	4 0	6 2	9 0	9.2	4 1	9.1	7.4	8 6	9.9	7 4	8 8	10.8	9.8	...
Indonesia	0 8	0 6	1.0	1.1	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 9	1.6	1.2	0 9	1 2	1.1	...
Israel	3 0	3.4	3 3	2.5	3 8	1 6	4 7	4 0	2 8	0 3	1.5	3 0	5.4	...
Japan	0 4	3.6	3.7	5.1	6.9	5 0	4 9	—	5 0	1.9	3 0	6.3	9.2	5.1
Korea, South	[1]1 6	[1]3.7	[1]4.2	[2]6.0	[1]5 4	[2]6 0	[2]6 0	[2]6 0	[2]5.9	[1]4.1	[1]5 2	[2]10 1	[2]5.0	—
Philippines	0 6	0 6	1 2	...	0 7	1 0	2 2	0 5	1 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*10.7*	*18.4*	*22 8*	*25.2*	*22 0*	*23 8*	*26.5*	*20.4*	*26.9*	*16 0*	*21 0*	*32.0*	*32 0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**55**	**55**	**65**	**75**	**65**	**65**	**65**	**55**	**75**	**70**	**70**	**80**	**80**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in dried milk. The countries listed accounted for about 96% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports ; b) exports for relief or charity by individual and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals. — [2]Includes small quantities of condensed and evaporated milk. — [3]Includes condensed and evaporated milk.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial du lait sec. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées ; ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954. — [2]Y compris de petites quantités de lait condensé et évaporé. — [3]Y compris le lait condensé et évaporé.

Table 22. - Butter : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 22. - Beurre :** Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0 1	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	2.0
Denmark	34.2	35.3	32.3	30.2	28 8	27.3	37.0	36.6	28.3	27.2	36.1	31.5	25.9	26.8
France	0.4	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.3	5.1	1.7	3.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2
Ireland, Rep. of	0.1	0.8	0.3	0 2	—	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0 1	0.2	0.3	2.1
Netherlands	13.2	13.0	11.1	7.9	10.8	7.9	8.3	16.6	11.6	7.1	4.2	10 0	10.2	11.6
Sweden	3.4	3.3	0.9	4.2	2 8	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.0	6.4	5.4	7.8
United Kingdom[1]	0.2	0.3	1.0	0 8	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0 8	1.1	0.8	1.0
Total	*51.6*	*54.0*	*48.6*	*44.5*	*43.6*	*42.4*	*50.0*	*59.3*	*43.0*	*38.8*	*44 2*	*50 6*	*44.8*	*52.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[2] (a)	—	0.4	2.5	4.6	—	0.4	4.7	0.7	4.3	8.7	3.0	6.3	0.4	1.8
(b)	...	...	11.9	7.1	...	13.7	16.3	5.4	12.1	14.1	13.9	0.2	0.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.8	9.2	2.3	5.4	0.7	2.7	5.9	4 3	2.3	*2.8	*8.3
AFRICA														
South West Africa[3]	0.5	0 7	0.4	0.4	0 4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0 5	0.5	...
Union of South Africa[3]	—	0 4			0.1									
Total	*0.5*	*1.1*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.5*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	9.9	11.9	20.5	21.1	12.5	20.9	17.8	10.6	32.9	18.8	21.3	17.2	27.1	26.7
New Zealand	40.4	33.7	39.4	41.4	47 5	43.5	28.7	35.5	50.0	53.8	23.7	39 6	48.6	...
Total	*50.3*	*45 6*	*59.9*	*62 5*	*60.0*	*64.4*	*46.5*	*46.1*	*82.9*	*72.6*	*46.0*	*56.8*	*75.7*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**105**	**130**	**130**	**115**	**130**	**130**	**120**	**150**	**150**	**115**	**125**	**130**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	3 2	1.9	2.3	1.4	4.4	3.6	0.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	0.5	1.9	1.2	...
France	4 8	0 3	1.8	4.3	1 1	0.1	1.0	0.1	6.0	7.8	1 3	4.1	3.9	0.4
Germany, Western	2.2	3.3	8.3	8.6	1.8	13.0	3.6	7.5	9.0	9.8	0 5	10.9	13.4	15.8
Ireland, Rep. of	1 2	0.1	—	...	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Italy	2.4	1.6	1.4	2 5	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	4.3	2.9
Switzerland	1 5	0 5	1.5	1.5	0.1	—	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.8	4.5
United Kingdom	71.6	71.4	78.1	89.9	83.4	92.1	88.2	74.2	57 9	107.8	93 7	69.5	88.8	119.4
Total	*86.9*	*79.1*	*93.4*	*108.2*	*93.8*	*110.2*	*97.5*	*87.1*	*78 9*	*130.7*	*99 3*	*90 0*	*113.4*	*145.0*
ASIA														
Israel	0.7	2.1	1.0	1.3	4.1	0.1	1.0	2.5	0.6	2.8	2.6	—	—	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1 5	1.3	1.5
Union of South Africa[3]	0.5	0.6	—	...	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Total	*1.4*	*1.7*	*1.0*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1 5*	*1.3*	*1.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**105**	**115**	**130**	**125**	**135**	**120**	**110**	**95**	**160**	**120**	**105**	**135**	**175**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in butter. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 80 % of world imports in 1954.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Excludes butter oil. a) Commercial and government exports ; b) exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals. — [3]Starting with 1955, South West Africa is included in the customs territory of the Union of South Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98 % des exportations mondiales et 80 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]Non compris le beurre fondu. a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées ; ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier de l'Union Sud-Africaine comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 23. - Cheese : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 23. - Fromage : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	14.9	14.8	13.0	14.5	13.0	12.5	12.6	14.6	12.2	12.5	15.5	16.4	13.5	13.3
Finland	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.7	4.5	2.1
France	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.8	6.3
Germany, Western	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
Italy	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	7.2	5.3
Netherlands	21.5	23.0	22.2	22.7	19.4	19.2	22.5	23.8	23.5	19.6	24.2	23.5	23.7	18.9
Sweden	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8
Switzerland	4.6	5.4	5.3	6.1	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.9	6.4	5.5	5.4	6.5	7.0	5.9
Total	*54.2*	*57.6*	*55.0*	*59.5*	*51.8*	*51.9*	*54.2*	*56.8*	*59.7*	*51.3*	*60.8*	*62.3*	*63.9*	*54.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.1	1.1	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.5
United States[1] (a)	0.6	0.6	2.6	5.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.7	4.9	5.0
(b)	...	...	14.2	14.4	...	19.0	14.4	8.6	14.9	15.0	14.5	12.7	15.6	...
Total	*2.5*	*1.2*	*18.3*	*21.1*	*0.6*	*20.1*	*18.4*	*12.6*	*22.4*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*21.0*	*22.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1.1	0.8	0.7	...	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.4	8.6	8.7	3.3	1.9	6.8	3.3	5.8	2.0	6.6	7.3
New Zealand	25.7	23.4	21.3	22.7	32.0	11.8	21.3	29.4	22.8	29.8	16.2	23.0	21.7	...
Total	*31.5*	*29.2*	*26.5*	*27.1*	*40.6*	*20.5*	*24.6*	*31.3*	*29.6*	*33.1*	*22.0*	*25.0*	*28.3*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**95**	**105**	**115**	**100**	**95**	**100**	**105**	**120**	**110**	**110**	**115**	**120**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.4	9.2	8.2	7.9	8.5	9.3	9.5	...
France	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.1	0.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	1.8	4.2	3.5
Germany, Western	13.3	14.6	16.0	18.0	12.2	13.2	16.8	19.3	14.7	14.6	19.2	21.0	17.4	17.2
Greece	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.6	2.4	...
Italy	5.8	6.5	4.9	6.3	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.8	3.8	3.1	4.5	12.7	4.9	4.0
Sweden	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.0
United Kingdom	37.1	33.5	32.7	34.1	48.1	39.3	30.4	29.7	31.6	42.4	33.0	25.1	36.0	39.2
Total	*67.7*	*67.3*	*67.2*	*73.4*	*77.8*	*69.9*	*66.1*	*66.8*	*66.3*	*74.5*	*70.9*	*72.5*	*76.2*	...
NORTH AMERICA														
United States	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	4.3	5.5	5.6	4.2	8.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	7.5	6.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	*1.6	*1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	...
ASIA														
Lebanon	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.1
Egypt	1.1	0.8	3.7	...	0.7	*3.6	*4.0	*3.5	*3.9	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1.0	1.0	1.1	...	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	...	...
Total	*4.7*	*4.5*	*7.6*	...	*4.3*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*6.7*	*8.7*	*5.0*	*7.0*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**90**	**95**	**100**	**100**	**95**	**90**	**90**	**95**	**100**	**100**	**95**	**105**	...

NOTE : Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 95 % of total exports and 86 % of total imports in 1954.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports; b) exports for relief or charity by individual and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals.

NOTE : Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations totales et 86 % des importations totales.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées ; ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954.

Table 24. - Eggs in the shell : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 24. - Œufs en coque : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.3	—	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.9	3.2	...
Denmark	23.9	26.2	26.6	25.0	30.0	30.2	22.4	23.6	30.4	26.6	22.7	20.8	29.9	30.0
Ireland	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	23.9	29.6	31.2	33.8	30.5	32.6	23.5	27.7	41.0	31.1	21.7	31.3	51.2	39.3
Poland	5.1	3.6	4.7	*3.5	*3.6	*4.7	*4.7	*4.7	*4.7	*3.5	*3.5	*3.5	*3.6	...
Sweden	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	3.5	1.9	0.9	2.0	3.0
Yugoslavia	1.2	3.4	3.2	3.9	*4.3	2.5	6.7	3.2	0.3	2.4	9.9	3.3	0.2	1.5
Total	*60.2*	*67.4*	*70.0*	*71.2*	*74.0*	*74.9*	*61.5*	*63.0*	*80.8*	*69.9*	*62.9*	*62.2*	*90.3*	*80.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
United States	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.6	3.6	5.3	5.8	10.4	12.4	5.3	5.5	7.3	12.4	6.0
Total	*8.0*	*9.4*	*9.2*	*8.3*	*6.4*	*7.1*	*6.1*	*10.6*	*12.8*	*7.3*	*5.6*	*7.4*	*12.9*	*6.3*
ASIA														
Hong Kong	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Turkey	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	—	0.3	0.5	—	...
Total	*3.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*0.9*	*1.2*	*0.8*	*3.1*	*1.0*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*0.9*	*0.5*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.9	0.3	0.4	—	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Morocco (former French zone)	1.1	0.6	0.9	...	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	...	...
Union of South Africa[1]	1.1	0.8	0.9	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	3.5	...
Total	*3.1*	*1.7*	*2.2*	...	*1.0*	*1.9*	*0.3*	*2.1*	*5.0*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*3.3*	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	2.2	3.1	3.0	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	4.3	5.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	3.5	4.9
WORLD TOTAL	**89**	**97**	**101**	**102**	**97**	**101**	**85**	**95**	**124**	**96**	**86**	**92**	**136**	**112**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
France	3.6	3.1	4.3	6.6	3.7	5.3	0.1	1.9	10.1	7.5	0.9	4.1	14.1	5.4
Germany, Western	28.3	36.6	43.6	50.5	33.3	45.6	39.9	37.5	51.5	45.2	47.0	45.3	64.4	62.3
Italy	4.4	5.7	7.8	9.4	3.3	7.9	10.0	4.3	9.2	10.0	10.0	5.2	12.4	9.9
Spain	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.5	...
Switzerland	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	2.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	2.7	4.5	5.0
United Kingdom	22.9	21.7	14.3	6.5	23.5	12.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	4.6	5.6	8.6	7.3	0.5
Total	*63.4*	*71.7*	*75.5*	*78.7*	*66.9*	*76.3*	*70.7*	*63.8*	*91.8*	*72.0*	*69.9*	*67.3*	*105.6*	*85.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Cuba	0.8	*1.2	*1.1	*0.6	*0.1	*0.9	*1.2	*1.0	*1.5	*0.5	*0.1	*0.5	*1.2	...
Mexico	2.6	2.8	1.8	...	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	...	...
Total	*3.4*	*4.0*	*2.9*	...	*2.2*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*3.7*	*4.2*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*1.0*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.0	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	5.5	8.6	4.7	3.8	5.1
India	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	...
Malaya-Singapore	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.8	...
Total	*9.5*	*9.2*	*10.4*	*10.6*	*8.7*	*9.7*	*12.4*	*9.6*	*9.8*	*10.9*	*13.7*	*9.4*	*8.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**84**	**92**	**97**	**101**	**85**	**96**	**93**	**85**	**116**	**93**	**94**	**88**	**130**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in eggs in the shell. In many cases national statistics record eggs in the shell by number, pieces, dozen, hundreds, great hundred (120), etc. Such data have been converted into weight on a uniform basis of 17,600 eggs per metric ton. The countries listed accounted for about 85% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Since 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. Les statistiques nationales indiquent souvent le nombre des œufs en coque (par pièces, douzaines, centaines, dix douzaines, etc.), toutes données qui ont été converties en poids sur la base uniforme de 17 600 œufs par tonne. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 85% des exportations mondiales et 96% des importations mondiales.

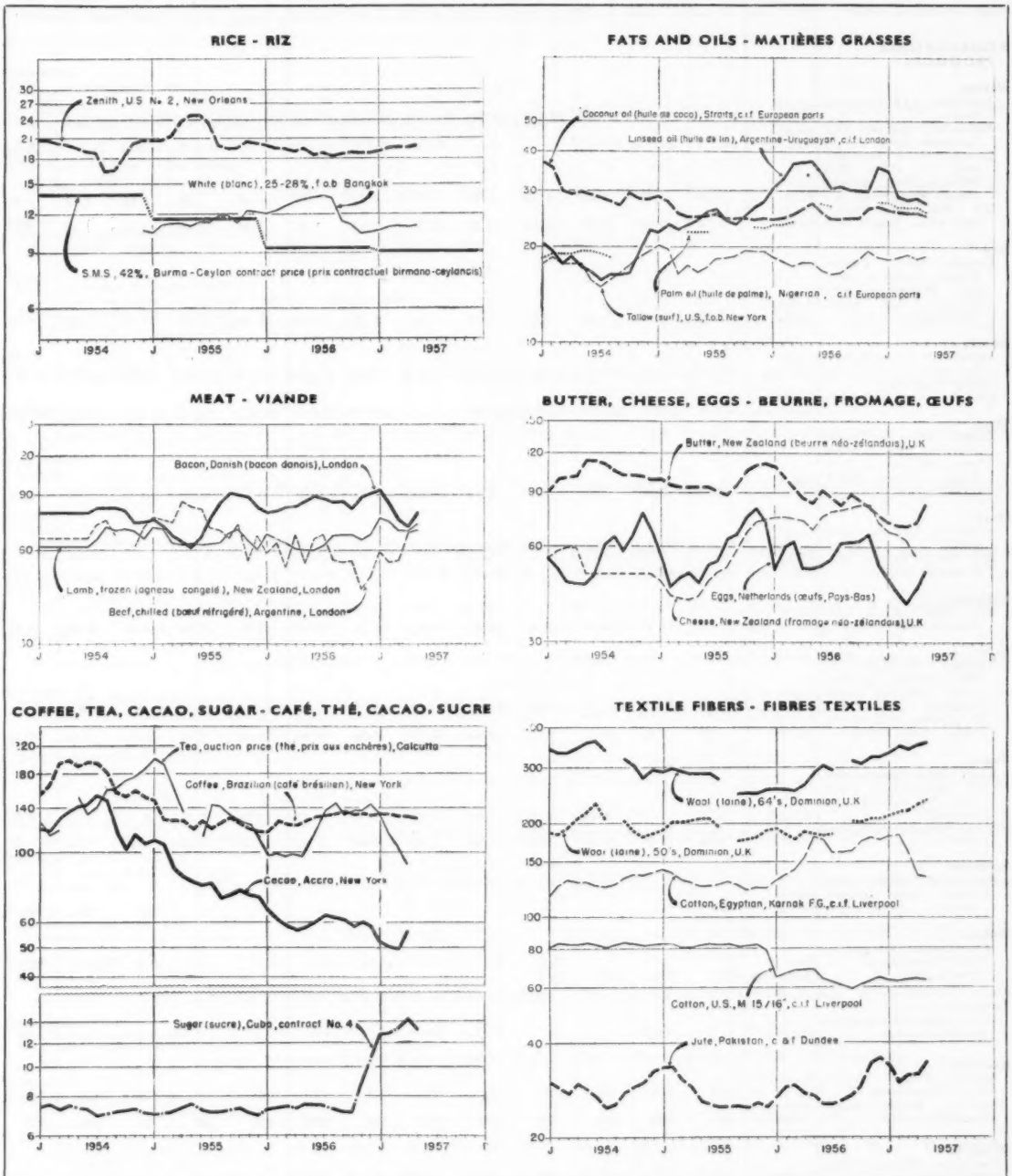
[1]Depuis 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 25A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 25A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1954-57

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme


RICE - RIZ
Zenith, U.S. No. 2, New Orleans
White (blanc), 25-28%, f.o.b. Bangkok
S.M.S., 42%, Burma - Ceylon contract price (prix contractuel birmano-ceylancis)
FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES
Coconut oil (huile de coco), Straits, c.i.f. European ports
Linseed oil (huile de lin), Argentine-Uruguayan, c.i.f. London
Palm oil (huile de palme), Nigerian, c.i.f. European ports
Tallow (suif), U.S., f.o.b. New York
MEAT - VIANDE
Bacon, Danish (bacon danois), London
Lamb, frozen (agneau congelé), New Zealand, London
Beef, chilled (bœuf réfrigéré), Argentine, London
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS - BEURRE, FROMAGE, ŒUFS
Butter, New Zealand (beurre néo-zélandais), U.K
Eggs, Netherlands (œufs, Pays-Bas)
Cheese, New Zealand (fromage néo-zélandais), U.K
COFFEE, TEA, CACAO, SUGAR - CAFÉ, THÉ, CACAO, SUCRE
Tea, auction price (thé, prix aux enchères), Calcutta
Coffee, Brazilian (café brésilien), New York
Cocoa, Accra, New York
Sugar (sucre), Cuba, contract No. 4
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES
Wool (laine), 64's, Dominion, U.K
Wool (laine), 50's, Dominion, U.K
Cotton, Egyptian, Karnak F.G., c.i.f. Liverpool
Cotton, U.S., M 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool
Jute, Pakistan, c. & f. Dundee
J 1954 J 1955 J 1956 J 1957

NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 25B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 25B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Australian, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	27/17/0	27/19/4	27/18/0	28/3/9	28/8/2	28/13/6	29/15/0	31/5/0	30/12/0	29/10/0	27/6/3	27/3/0	26/3/9
Argentine, up-river, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	29/2/7	28/15/8	29/15/0	—	—	29/0/0	30/4/8	30/6/10	29/19/0	28/0/0	26/5/8	26/2/9	25/8/4
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.64
U.S. : No. 2 Hard Winter, cash price, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.24	2.10	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.30	2.23
Rye														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, cash price, Winnipeg	Can.$ / 56 lb.	1.22	1.16	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.01
Barley														
Canadian No. 2, feed, c.i.f. European ports (via St. Lawrence/Atlantic)	£.s.d./ long ton	27/13/2	25/3/2	25/2/7	25/12/8	25/13/8	25/16/1	29/3/0	29/2/11	26/5/9	24/18/8	23/17/4	22/3/6	21/16/4
Iraqi, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ metric ton	24/9/0	23/1/3	22/14/9	22/18/2	22/17/6	22/15/3	24/2/10	25/1/3	24/11/0	23/2/6	21/6/3	19/9/0	18/10/8
Oats														
Canada : No. 2, Canada Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, Wheat Board selling price	Can $/ 34 lb.	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.76
Maize														
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	30/16/6	29/5/11	29/4/0	29/18/2	28/10/8	27/3/6	30/0/8	31/0/0	30/19/8	—	—	26/0/0	25/17/6
U.S. No. 2, yellow, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	29/15/2	28/17/2	29/10/3	29/4/10	27/17/2	26/14/0	28/10/4	29/1/7	27/14/7	26/5/2	25/10/11	24/15/0	23/17/5
Sorghum														
U.S. Milo No. 2, c.i.f. German North Sea ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	62.20	58.30	59.70	60.40	60.80	62.80	68.50	70.90	68.50	65.30	61.80	56.00	53.10
Rice[1]														
Thailand : White rice, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£.s.d./ metric ton	47/0/0	48/0/0	49/0/0	48/0/0	41/0/0	40/0/0	37/0/0	37/10/0	38/0/0	38/10/0	39/5/0	39/0/0	40/0/0
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S. $/ 100 lb.	8.75	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.95	8.90	9.10
Sugar														
Cuba : F.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.¢/lb.	3.36	3.36	3.40	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79	5.81	6.17	6.46	6.02
U.S. : Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.54	5.51	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86	5.60	5.68	5.64	5.87
Potatoes														
Germany : New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	81	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	48	45
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality From Netherlands	Sh/d/ 56-lb. sack	—	—	—	16/0	15/0	12/7	16/10	17/3	19/7	14/0	10/9	23/6	28/4
From Egypt		22/1	17/10	17/0	20/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/8
Tomatoes														
U.K. : Canary Islands, first quality, London	Sh/d/ lb.	1/11	0/8	—	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/5	1/3	1/2	1/0
Bananas[2]														
France : French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/ kg.	111	123	96	101	91	133	114	92	101	110	124	130	106
Germany : Ecuador, import price, Hamburg	Marks/ metric ton	866	862	806	738	571	570	556	588	612	769	747	744	778
Oranges														
Germany : Auction price, Hamburg :	Marks/													
Spanish navels	35 kg.case	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.35	32.18	27.52	29.98	30.29	20.60	—
South african navels	34-kg.case	—	25.50	24.04	28.92	28.38	33.14	35.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K. : Auction price, London :	Sh/d/													
Israeli Shamouti	39-kg.case	65/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	60/3	56/10	50/7	47/2	42/11	46/3
South African Outspan	30-kg.case	59/3	46/0	39/10	39/4	43/8	55/7	53/7	43/3	—	—	—	—	48/0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956								1957				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Grapefruit														
U.K. : auction price London :														
Israeli	Sh/d/ 40-kg.case	53/4	—	—	—	—	51/2	48/5	42/5	52/8	64/7	54/3	68/11	71/10
South African		53/9	59/5	44/6	44/2	39/10	41/9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany : Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39,5-kg. case	30.70	29.81	27.62	30.16	41.58	42.29	31.57	27.79	24.03	19.89	21.53	22.91	24.72
Apples														
Germany : Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	87	85	106	73	59	59	59	60	58	62	64	64	70
Raisins														
U.K. : Australian Sultanas, 3-Crown, ex wharf	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	122/0	126/10	133/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126/6
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	124/9	130/0	—	—	—	—	107/8	107/0	107/1	110/0	108/6	109/0	109/0
Dates														
U.S. : Iraqi Sayers, selected, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	15.50	15.50	14.75	14.40	14.62	14.50	15.25	15.75	16.00	16.00	15.75	15.50	15.88
Soybeans														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	51/0/0	46/10/0	42/15/10	38/13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0	42/0/0	40/11/11	40/0/0	38/12/6
Groundnuts														
Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	81/16/8	78/13/4	73/0/0	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0	87/13/4	74/15/0	75/0/0	73/0/0
Linseed														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	68/16/5	60/11/3	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6	57/5/7	54/15/0	50/16/10	48/15/6
Copra														
Philippine, bulk, c. and f. European ports	U.S.$/ long ton	195.70	175.12	169.50	174.00	177.75	177.10	185.62	186.00	182.70	178.50	175.00	175.00	171.80
Olive oil														
Tunisian, edible, 1%, c.i.f. European ports[3]	£.s.d./ metric ton	414/0/0	396/5/0	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0	304/7/6	292/10/0	287/10/0	281/0/0
Soybean oil														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	404	354	327	308	295	318	344	370	369	349	337	318	293
Groundnut oil														
British West African, 3-6% bulk, c.i.f. European ports[4]	£.s.d./ long ton	145/6/0	134/15/0	130/0/0	127/10/0	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0	148/13/4	142/0/0	130/0/0	126/13/0
Linseed oil														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	134/6/0	123/7/0	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0	105/0/0	101/11/3	102/3/9	99/14/0
Coconut oil														
Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	98/14/0	92/2/6	88/15/0	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0	93/17/6	93/0/0	92/10/0	90/15/0
Palm oil														
Nigerian, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	99/0/0	98/0/0	—	—	93/15/0	—	101/0/0	100/0/0	97/2/6	97/0/0	96/12/6	93/4/0
Groundnut cake														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	39/1/0	38/12/6	38/17/6	39/13/0	40/5/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	41/18/4	41/16/0	38/15/0	37/4/4	36/17/6	35/18/0
Cottonseed meal														
U.S., expeller, 45% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	30/9/0	29/18/2	29/12/6	31/12/0	32/0/0	32/4/0	33/7/9	34/0/6	33/13/6	31/1/8	29/10/0	—	—
Coffee														
France : Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/ kg.	286	290	297	306	317	310	306	314	303	300	319	328	325
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, spot, New York	U.S.c./lb.	56.80	58.71	59.10	60.00	60.90	60.30	60.35	60.30	60.63	60.45	59.65	59.38	*58.78
U.S. : Colombian Manizales, spot, New York	U.S.c./lb.	70.80	76.65	78.15	80.45	81.08	78.28	74.70	70.30	72.40	70.64	68.14	65.45	*66.33
Cacao														
U.K. : Accra, spot, London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	214/9	220/0	228/9	233/4	228/2	211/2	216/5	212/11	189/2	185/0	182/6	*199/7	*212/0
U.S. : Accra, spot, New York	U.S.c./lb.	26.2	27.2	28.6	28.3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.7	22.7	22.5	25.5	*25.7
U.S. : Bahia, spot, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	24.4	25.7	27.1	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	*24.9

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956								1957				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Tea														
Ceylon : For export, high grown, auction price[a], Colombo	Sh/d/ lb.	3/2.0	3/2.5	3/2.2	3/7.0	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.4	3/8.6	3/1.0	2/6.8	2/5.2
India : For export, leaf, auction price[b], Calcutta	Sh/d/ lb.	2/2.3	3/1.8	3/9.2	4/0.7	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6.5	3/1.9	2/9.2	2/4.4	...
Wine														
France : Algerian, 11° alcohol, at quay	F. francs/ hl	5 855	5 855	5 655	5 605	5 655	5 155	5 155	5 005	5 005	5 005	5 245	5 245	...
Pepper														
U.S. : Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S.¢/lb.	29.31	30.88	31.00	36.75	34.00	29.40	30.25	27.00	27.12	28.00	25.38	26.55	28.88
Tobacco														
S. and N.W. Rhodesia : Flue-cured auction price	Pence/lb.	32.06	35.71	36.21	33.24	34.13	28.39	19.36	—	—	—	38.13	39.44	...
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb.	—	—	48.9	50.8	53.0	51.8	48.7	41.8	38.9	—	—	—	—
Cotton														
U.K. : American, Texas Middling 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	26.65	24.88	25.05	23.51	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78	24.52	24.64	24.69	24.56
U.K. : Egyptian, Karnak fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	76.35	72.25	61.63	62.75	63.50	68.31	70.25	69.25	70.60	71.00	[r]62.67	[r]53.25	[p]52.10
Flax														
Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£/long ton	280	280	280	280	280	280	286	288	281	273	273	273	273
Jute														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	97.5	91.0	91.0	94.3	97.8	103.8	123.7	128.8	121.1	108.0	113.1	113.3	[e]124.2
Sisal														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	79.4	77.1	75.0	77.0	74.9	70.9	74.6	74.8	75.7	74.3	71.7	[r]71.2	[e]71.0
Wool														
U.K. : 64's, Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	112	118	114	—	123	120	125	127	130	136	133	137	140
U.K. : 50's, Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	72	71	72	—	79	78	81	81	82	84	85	89	92
U.S. : Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.2	82.4	83.0	88.5	89.5	90.1	92.0	92.0
Silk														
U.S. : Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/ lb.	4.66	4.55	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.58	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.65	4.54	4.66	4.64
Rayon[c]														
Italy : Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	Lire/ 100 kg.	111 000	111 000	111 000	111 000	107 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	[e]95 000	[e]95 000	[e]95 000
Japan : Viscose filament, for export, ex mill	Yen/lb.	170	172	173	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	[e]174	[e]174	[e]174
Staple fiber, bright, 1½ denier, 1³/₄ incl. staple, ex mill	Yen/lb.	107	107	105	100	100	100	98	96	97	92	85	85	[e]85
Rubber														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits ¢/ lb.	83.41	83.29	92.36	99.95	92.16	93.09	104.26	112.39	98.64	87.47	91.53	91.79	90.23
U.S. : Synthetic, S-type, cold, wholesale price	U.S.¢/lb.	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	[e]23.9
Beef														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	21.30	25.26	25.97	21.57	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96	21.41	21.59	26.62	27.20
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	14.20	18.12	18.43	17.79	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75	15.67	15.86	18.54	19.25
Lamb														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	23.36	23.65	24.11	25.99	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53	29.00	27.18	26.88	28.24
Bacon														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange[d]	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	307/10	323/4	318/6	314/0	314/0	300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0	302/6	271/3	260/0	290/5

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Tallow														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31	8.38	8.59	8.25	8.44
Lard														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56	16.62	16.19	15.83	14.84
Hides														
Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f. United Kingdom ports	Pence/lb.	14.50	14.25	13.50	13.13	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	14.50	14.50
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	12.25	12.81	13.35	13.56	14.75	13.35	12.63	11.38	10.25	9.12	9.50	9.65	10.50
Butter														
U.K. : Danish, salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	321/5	344/0	344/6	354/7	410/9	421/0	421/0	420/6	316/0	296/6	313/10	286/10	305/6
New Zealand, finest, salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	307/0	333/9	312/6	298/10	323/6	307/0	293/2	276/0	262/0	258/0	257/6	261/7	301/6
Cheese														
U.K. : New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	253/2	274/9	283/9	284/2	294/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2	239/9	230/8	203/8	195/4
Eggs														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.30	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15	2.80	2.63	2.84	3.11
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	194	198	211	235	236	239	251	200	180	162	150	165	189
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales. British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh/d/ 112 lb.													
Cod		41/0	39/11	40/0	46/4	51/1	63/3	53/11	63/6	78/5	55/7	54/10	66/10	...
Haddock		66/4	61/10	54/11	59/10	62/9	72/8	76/6	78/2	96/0	75/10	58/9	63/3	...
Plaice		116/0	133/6	134/10	145/7	135/6	144/9	156/9	135/3	152/3	105/8	104/2	106/5	...
Herrings		30/7	26/9	22/10	20/9	20/10	25/4	36/8	33/0	47/7	50/11	62/11	38/4	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	24.50	27.44	27.35	27.50	24.30	23.90	24.00	24.06	24.45	24.25	24.25	24.35	24.25
Salted fish														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	19 750	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 500	21 500	20 750	20 750	*20 750
Canned fish														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 1/4-drawn cans per case, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$./ case	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.70	7.70
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/ case	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.85	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.2	*11.20
Fish meal														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20	141.50	138.50	133.20	132.62
Fish oil														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.$/lb.	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.06	9.00	8.90	8.75
Whale oil														
Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	94/15/0	95/0/0	95/0/0	94/7/6	95/0/0	89/12/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt interna tional (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
FORESTRY PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Sweden : 2½" x 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/ standard	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185	1 195	1 190	1 190	...
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	85/7/5	83/8/6	88/10/3	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	81/5/0	81/2/11	80/8/11	85/13/1	83/0/10	84/1/0
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	89.79	89.17	88.21	86.77	85.09	83.16	81.60	80.65	81.99	80.91	80.17	80.89	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04	159.74	159.12	158.58	158.38	158.23	158.35	158.46	159.62	159.62
Wood pulp														
Canada : Dry, unbleached strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/ short ton	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28	126.67	126.55	125.04	124.68	124.80	124.60	124.27	124.76	124.15
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	28 200	27 100	27 200	27 500	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	27 100	27 500	27 100	26 700	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp average export value	Kronor/ metric ton	936.1	941.8	937.1	931.9	930.2	933.4	931.6	926.0	920.0	930.0	935.1	931.6	...
Newsprint														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can. $/ short ton	113.76	113.19	112.80	112.54	112.15	111.90	110.72	110.39	109.56	109.38	113.07	113.36	112.96
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./ 112 lb.	2/14/11	2/15/5	2/15/6	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	2/15/1	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/3	2/15/11
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	30 600	30 500	32 200	31 300	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	32 700	32 400	31 800	32 800	...

[1]The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £34 per long ton for 1956 deliveries and £33 for 1957 deliveries, f.o.b. Burma ports. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% brokens. — [2]The price of Central American bananas, quoted c.i.f. U.S. port of entry, was $7.50 per 100 lb. through March 1957 and $7.00 from April. — [3]Through December 1956, c. and f. — [4]Through October 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in shd per lb. : India : through November 1956, 0/7.5 ; December 1956 through January 1957, 0/9.7 ; from 1 February 1957, 0/7.5. Ceylon : 1/0.2. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Via Continent. — [8]The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia, remained at 2.95 marks per kg., and the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 1.7/16 inch staple, at 24 pence per lb., throughout this period. — [9]Through September 1956, imported by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

[1]Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £34 la tonne longue pour les livraisons de 1956 et de £33 pour celles de 1957, f.o.b. ports birmans. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. — [2]Le prix des bananes d'Amérique centrale était, c.a.f. port d'arrivée aux Etats-Unis, de $7,50 par 100 lb. jusqu'à fin mars 1957 et de $7,00 à partir d'avril. — [3]Jusqu'à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. — [4]Jusqu'à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Droits d'exportation en sh/d par livre : Inde : jusqu'à fin novembre 1956, 0/7.5 ; décembre 1956 à janvier 1957, 0/9,7 ; à partir du 1er février 1957, 0/7,5. Ceylan : 1/0,2. — [6]Chiffre provisoire. — [7]Par le continent. — [8]Le prix de la fibrane viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, s'est maintenu pendant toute la période indiquée à 2,95 marks le kilo et le prix de la fibrane viscose « standard » britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 1,7/16, à 24 pence par lb. — [9]Jusqu'à fin septembre 1956, bacon importé par le Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêches et de l'alimentation.

Table 26. - Poultry : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 26. - Volailles : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Chickens - Live weight						Chickens - Slaughter weight				Turkeys
	Canada		Italy		United States		Denmark	France	United Kingdom		United States
	I	II	I	II	I	II			I	II	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cents/lb.		Lire/100 kg.		Cents/lb.		Kroner/kg.	Francs/kg.	Sh/d. per lb.		Cents/lb.
1948	—	—	57 375	61 898	30.1	36 0	3.84	—	3/2	3/0 1/2	46 8
1949	—	—	56 725	59 550	25.4	28.2	3 72	374	3/3 1/6	3/2	35 2
1950	—	—	54 942	57 055	22 2	27.4	3.28	377	2/7	3/4	32 9
1951	36.3	32.3	59 750	66 594	25 0	28 5	4.16	446	3/0	4/2 1/2	37 5
1952	31.1	28.2	60 470	67 425	22.1	28.8	3.70	523	2/9	3/10 1/4	33 6
1953	29.3	29.5	60 185	68 390	22.1	27.1	3.67	493	2/5 1/6	3/5	33 7
1954	21.7	24.1	58 238	65 745	16.8	23.1	3.53	468	2/4 1/6	3/4 1/6	28 8
1955	25.0	26.7	58 041	63 479	18.6	25.2	3.46	453	2/6 1/6	3/4 3/6	30 2
1956	[1]24.8	[1]21.9	60 984	64 579	[1]16.0	[1]19.6	3.74	460	[1]2/6	[1]3/4	[1]27.2
1956 I	27.1	21.0	58 750	56 100	19.3	20.3	3 54	380	2/6	3/2 1/2	31 0
II	27.9	24.5	59 750	61 562	19.9	21.4	3.52	440	2/5 1/2	3/1	31 4
III	29.3	24.5	66 500	70 000	20 1	21.9	3.78	500	2/7 1/4	3/5	32 1
IV	29.8	22.8	65 625	72 250	19.7	20 8	3.79	520	2/7 3/4	3/5 1/2	30 8
V	29.9	24.8	65 833	74 749	19.1	21.1	3.67	575	2/7 1/2	3/6	30 6
VI	28.1	24.7	60 750	70 375	17.9	19.9	3.80	555	2/6 3/4	3/4 3/4	29 8
VII	26.2	26.1	60 875	68 750	16.4	21.7	3 65	480	2/6 1/2	3/4	28 9
VIII	23.7	20.1	59 100	65 850	16.2	19 6	3.60	410	2/6 1/2	3/4 2/4	28 7
IX	19.8	17.6	58 125	61 437	14.7	18.3	3 77	380	2/6 1/2	3/4 1/4	27 0
X	18.5	17.5	57 500	61 562	13.0	17 6	3.90	400	2/4 1/4	3/5	25 8
XI	18.4	19.1	57 750	55 625	13.0	17.1	3 98	370	2/4	3/3 1/2	26 0
XII	19.9	20.2	61 250	56 685	13.5	16.9	3.89	510	2/4	3/2	27.7
1957 I	19.6	19.0	58 600	60 000	14.1	18.0	3.80	495	2/5	3/3 3/4	27 6
II	19.6	21.5	60 375	64 125	14.4	19.4	3.64	500	2/5 1/2	3/4 1/2	27.3
III	21.9	22.1	58 750	74 375	14.8	19 8	3 21	490	2/5 3/4	3/5 1/4	26 0
IV	20.4	23.1	62 500	74 166	14.5	19.1	3.54	540	2/7 1/2	3/8 1/2	26 8
V	19.4	21.6	...	...	13.7	19.4	3.48	450	...	...	24.9
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1948	—	—	99.8	107.6	66.4	79.4	80.0	—	140 7	135.1	103 2
1949	—	—	96.3	101.1	56.0	62.2	69 0	110.7	133.7	129.5	77.6
1950	—	—	87.9	91.3	48.9	60.4	47.5	107.7	79.7	102 9	72.5
1951	76.1	67.8	95.6	106.6	55.1	62.8	60.2	127.4	92 6	129 9	82.7
1952	70.2	63.6	96.8	107.9	48.7	63.5	53.6	149.4	84.9	119.0	74 1
1953	65.7	66.0	96.3	109.4	48.7	59.8	53 1	140.9	76 5	105.4	74.3
1954	49.2	54.6	93.2	105.2	37.0	50 9	51.1	133.7	72.7	103.5	63.5
1955	55.8	59.5	92.9	101.6	41.0	55.6	50.1	129.4	77.8	104 8	66.6
1956	[1]55.7	[1]49.1	97.6	103.3	[1]35.3	[1]43.2	54.2	131.4	[1]77.3	[1]102.9	60.0
1956 I	59.8	46.3	94.0	89.8	42.5	44 8	51.3	108 6	77 2	99 0	68 3
II	61.6	54.1	95.6	98.5	43.9	47 2	51 0	125.7	75.9	95 2	69 2
III	64.7	54.1	106.4	112.0	44.3	48.3	54.7	142.9	80 4	105 4	70.8
IV	65.9	50.4	105.0	115.6	43.4	45.2	55.0	143.6	81.7	106.7	67.9
V	66.7	55.3	105.3	119.6	42.1	46.5	53.1	164.3	81.0	108 0	67.5
VI	63.1	55.5	97.2	112.6	39.4	43.9	55.0	158.6	79 1	104 8	65.7
VII	58.9	58.7	97.4	110 0	36.2	47.8	52 8	137.1	78 4	102 9	63.7
VIII	53.3	45.2	94.6	105.4	35.7	43.2	52.1	117.1	78 4	104 8	63 3
IX	44.7	39.7	93.0	98.3	32 4	40 3	54 6	108 6	78.4	103.5	59.5
X	42.1	39.9	92.0	98 5	28.7	38.8	56.5	114.3	72 7	105.5	56.9
XI	42.2	44.0	92.4	89.0	28.7	37 7	57.6	105.7	72 0	101 6	57 3
XII	45.7	46.4	98.0	90.7	29.8	37.3	56.3	145.7	72.0	97.7	61.1
1957 I	45.1	43.7	93.8	96.0	31.1	39 7	55.0	141.4	74 6	102 2	60 8
II	45.1	49.5	96 6	102 6	31.7	42.8	52.7	142 9	75 9	104 2	60 2
III	50.5	51.0	94 0	119 0	32 6	43.7	46 5	140 0	76.5	106 1	57 3
IV	46.9	53 2	100.0	118.7	32 0	42 1	51.3	154.3	81.0	114.5	59 1
V	44.7	49.8	...	...	30.2	42.8	50.4	128 6	...	...	54.9

[1]Provisional.

[1]Chiffre provisoire.

Chickens

Live weight

Canada : Basis No. 1 Toronto : I - Fowls, over 5 lb. II - Chickens, 3-4 lb. — **Italy :** Price to producers, Padua : I - Fowls. II - Chickens, medium. — **United States :** Average price received by farmers : I - Farm chickens. II - Commercial broilers.

Slaughter weight

Denmark : Fowls, first class, price to producers paid by the co-operative slaughterhouse, Svendborg. — **France :** Chickens, black, from Nantes, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **United Kingdom :** First quality, dressed, average price at country markets, England and Wales ; 1948 through 30 June 1950, government fixed maximum price : I - Fowls. II - Chickens.

Turkeys

United States : Average price received by farmers.

Poulets

Poids vif

Canada : N° 1 à Toronto : I - Poules de plus de 5 livres. II - Poulets de 3 à 4 livres. — **Italie :** Prix à la production, Padoue : I - Poules. II - Poulets moyens. — **Etats-Unis :** Prix moyen à la production : I Poulets de ferme. II - Poulets tendres élevés commercialement.

Poids net

Danemark : Poules, première qualité, prix à la production de l'abattoir coopératif de Svendborg. — **France :** Poulet nantais, noir, prix de gros aux Halles centrales, Paris, taxes comprises. — **Royaume-Uni :** Première qualité, parés, prix moyens sur les marchés ruraux, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1948 à fin juin 1950, prix maximum fixé par le gouvernement : I - Poules. II - Poulets.

Dindons

Etats-Unis : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 27. - Fluid milk : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 27. - Lait liquide : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Canada I	Canada II	Denmark	Germany, Western	Italy I	Italy II	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Dollars /100 lb.		Kroner / 100 kg.	Marks / 100 kg.	Lire /hl.		Guilders / 100 kg.	Kronor / 100 kg.	Sh.d. / gallon	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1948	2.93	3.82	38.29	[1]26.50	—	4 495	[1]17.50	28.10	2/6.4	4.88
1949	2.66	3.85	37.33	24.50	5 692	5 250	18.00	28.50	2/8 3	3.95
1950	2.63	3 91	34 63	23.50	4 644	4 149	17 50	29.10	2/9 9	3.89
1951	2 97	4 08	34 42	25.60	4 781	4 221	22.03	31.40	3/0.1	4.58
1952	2.94	4 37	38.11	26 60	5 542	4 769	20 80	34.40	3/2.1	4.85
1953	2.90	4.39	38 20	25 80	6 000	4 628	21.46	34.70	3 /2.8	4.32
1954	2.87	4.36	38 05	27.60	6 000	4 136	23.17	34 50	3/2 4	3.97
1955	2.88	4.32	40 43	29.50	5 933	3 957	23.93	35.80	3/3.1	4 00
1956	[3]3.02	.4.32	39.55	...	5 200	3 990	...	[2]41.41	3/2.7	4.13
1956 I	3.32	4.33	43.37	31.10	5 200	4 079	24.38	41.98	[2]4/0.8	4.24
II	3.34	4 32	43 21	31.60	5 200	3 996	23 65	42.03	[2]3/10 3	4.14
III	3 21	4 31	42 69	31 00	5 200	3 906	21.48	41.92	[2]3/0.3	3.98
IV	2 97	4 29	38 19	30.70	5 200	3 811	19.63	41.39	[2]3/0 3	3.83
V	2.81	4.26	32 88	29 10	5 200	3 797	18.72	39.78	[2]2/3.5	3.84
VI	2.64	4 27	33 80	28.30	5 200	3 757	18.29	38.76	[2]2/3.7	3.85
VII	2 65	4 26	34 84	28 60	5 200	3 729	18.82	38 54	[2]2/7 9	3.98
VIII	2 72	4 28	36.88	29.50	5 200	3 783	20 84	38 89	[2]3/1.7	4 11
IX	2 83	4 27	41 40	30 60	5 200	4 012	23.02	48.20	[2]3/6 6	4.30
X	2.99	4 34	42 50	31 50	5 200	4 100	23.62	41.36	[2]3/6 8	4 48
XI	3 28	4.48	42.50	32 70	5 200	4 347	24 70	42.17	[2]3/10.5	4.61
XII	3.43	4.46	42.50	32.70	5 200	4 568	25.28	41.87	[2]3/5.9	4.53
1957 I	3 45	4 47	42.27	32 00	5 200	4 248	25.81	41.67	[2]3/5.7	4.44
II	3 47	4.47	41.50	32.30	5 200	4 136	24.23	[2]41.60	[2]3/4.6	4 34
III	...	...	35.99	...	5 200	4 058	22 54	[2]41.20	[2]3/1.2	4.19
IV	...	...	33 17	...	5 200	3 990	21.26	...	[2]2/11.1	3 99
V	...	...	31.30	...	5 200	...	...	...	...	[2]3.86
	Prices in U.S. dollars /hl. - Prix en dollars des E.-U. /hl.									
1948	6 27	8.16	7.73	[1]7.71	—	7.82	[1]6.40	7.58	11.23	10.43
1949	5 53	8 01	6 72	6.65	9.66	8 91	5.87	6.85	10.98	8.45
1950	5 17	7.69	4 86	5.43	7 43	6 64	4.47	5.45	8 70	8 32
1951	6.04	8.30	4.83	5 91	7 65	6 75	5 62	5 89	9.25	9.79
1952	6.43	9 56	5.35	6.14	8 87	7.63	5.31	6.45	9.78	10.37
1953	6 30	9.55	5 36	5.96	9.60	7.40	5.48	6.50	9 95	9.24
1954	6.30	9 58	5 34	6 37	9.60	6.64	5 91	6.47	9 87	8.49
1955	6 23	9.35	5 68	6.81	9 49	6 33	6.11	6.71	10 03	8 56
1956	[4]6.57	[4]9.41	5.55	...	8.32	6.38	...	[2]7.76	9.93	8.83
1956 I	7.11	9.27	6 09	7.18	8 32	6 53	6.22	7.87	[2]12 52	9.07
II	7.15	9 25	6 07	7.30	8.32	6 39	6.04	7 88	[2]11 88	8.85
III	6 87	9 23	5.99	7 16	8.32	6.25	5.48	7.86	[2]9 25	8.51
IV	6 37	9 20	5.36	7 09	8 32	6.10	5.01	7.76	[2]9.25	8.21
V	6 08	9 21	4.62	6 72	8.32	6 08	4 78	7 46	[2]7.04	8.25
VI	5 75	9 31	4.75	6 54	8 22	6 01	4 67	7 27	[2]7.08	8.23
VII	5 78	9 29	4 89	6 61	8 32	5.97	4.80	7 23	[2]8.15	8 51
VIII	5 94	9 34	5 18	6 81	8.32	6 05	5.32	7 29	[2]9 64	8.79
IX	6.19	9 35	5 81	7.07	8 32	6.42	5 76	9 04	[2]10 91	9.20
X	6 61	9 59	5.97	7 27	8 32	6.56	6.03	7.76	[2]10 95	9.58
XI	7 31	9 99	5.97	7 55	8.32	6.96	6.30	7.91	[2]11 93	9.86
XII	7.64	9.94	5.97	7.55	8.32	7.31	6.45	7.85	[2]10.75	9.69
1957 I	7.70	9 98	5.94	7.39	8 32	6.80	6.59	7.81	[2]10 70	9.50
II	7.75	9.98	5.83	7.46	8.32	6 62	6.18	[2]7 80	[2]10.42	9.28
III	...	...	5 05	...	8 32	6.49	5.75	[2]7.72	[2]9.55	8.96
IV	...	...	4 66	...	8 32	6.38	5.43	...	[2]9.01	8.53
V	...	...	4.40	...	8.32	...	...	...	...	[2]8.25

[1]From this year forward, season average : We tern Germany, July-June ; Netherlands, November-October. — [2]Provisional.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne laitière : Allemagne occidentale, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, novembre-octobre.—[2]Chiffre provisoire.

Canada : I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter, all in terms of milk, average price to producers. II - Milk sold for fluid use, average price to producers. — **Denmark** : Whole milk, 3.65 percent butterfat content, for all types of utilization, average price to producers. — **Germany, Western** : Whole milk, average price to producers. — **Italy** : I - Cow's milk for fluid use, price to producers, Milan. II - Cow's milk for industrial use, price to producers, Milan. — **Netherlands** : Whole milk, average price to producers, excluding final settlement payments by dairies. — **Sweden** : Milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content, average price to producers ; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. — **United Kingdom** : Whole milk, average pool price paid to producers in England and Wales, including quality premiums, level delivery bonuses and Exchequer payments. — **United States** : Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average price to producers.

Canada : I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme, le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait ; prix moyen à la production. II - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — **Danemark** : Lait entier, contenant 3,65 pour cent de matière grasse, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. — **Italie** : I - Lait de vache pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix à la production, Milan. II - Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Milan. — **Pays-Bas** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, non compris les sommes versées en règlement définitif par les laiteries. — **Suède** : Lait contenant 3,5 pour cent de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production ; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculinés, mais non compris les dividendes. — **Royaume-Uni** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production du « pool » en Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité, les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année et les paiements de l'Echiquier. — **Etats - Unis** : Lait entier, livré aux laiteries et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 28. - Butter : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 28. - Beurre : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germ nv, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Nether-lands	Sweden	Switzer-land	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Cents/ lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Sh./d. lb.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.
1948	[1]266/6.0	84.53	69.8	650.00	368.50	440.00	351/0	324	455	8.30	2/4	114/9	114/9	75.2
1949	292/10 4	83.81	62 0	623 84	490.50	452.00	350/0	396	486	8.30	2/4 1/4	126/2	126/2	61.1
1950	324/0.3	78.17	58.0	570 82	541.50	490.20	350/2	420	495	8 60	2/6	164/7	164/7	61.7
1951	429/1.1	82.75	65.0	559.18	563.00	547.92	383/5	393	570	8 80	2/7 1/4	221/9	221/9	69 2
1952	483/0 4	86.02	62 4	618.36	644 50	570 30	398/10	424	587	8.97	2/9	251/6	251/6	72.2
1953	490/3.4	85.20	61 0	661.56	640 00	551.38	426/4	392	603	9 22	3/0 1/4	303/11	303/11	65.9
1954	474/10 3	82.86	59.9	655.41	537.50	568.68	430/4	389	605	9.18	3/1 1/2	374/2	373/0	59.7
1955	[2]459/1.0	83.47	59.8	676.19	569.00	605.57	430/4	423	616	9.30	3/1 1/2	396/2	355/1	57.4
1956	[2]421/8	82.7	[3]58.6	668.57	608.00	618.45	430/4	421	665	9.63	3/1 1/2	389/10	323/0	[3]59.2
1956 I	459/1.0	87.27	59.2	765.00	660	630.00	430/4	459	680	9.30	3/1 1/2	467/0	397/9	57.4
II	459/1.0	89.27	59.2	765 00	708	631 25	430/4	420	680	9.30	3/1 1/2	405/0	369/9	57.4
III	459/1.0	82 41	59.2	765.00	590	633 00	430/4	417	630	9.30	3/1 1/2	405/0	340/2	57.4
IV	459/1.0	79.64	58.7	668.50	620	620 25	430/4	417	680	9.30	3/1 1/2	362/0	316/0	58.3
V	459/1.0	76.20	58.2	541.13	536	602 67	430/4	417	680	9.80	3/1 1/2	321/5	307/0	59.2
VI	459/1.0	77.64	57.6	563.33	565	601.33	430/4	417	680	9.80	3/1 1/2	344/0	333/9	59.1
VII	421/8	78.01	57.4	579.03	570	602.17	430/4	417	680	9.80	3/1 1/2	344/6	312/6	59.2
VIII	421/8	78 62	57.5	601 61	615	609.17	430/4	417	680	9.80	3/1 1/2	354/7	298/10	59.5
IX	421/8	80 80	58.2	678 33	567	613.33	430/4	417	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	410/9	323/6	60 3
X	421/8	84.80	59.0	700 00	569	622 92	430/4	417	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	421/0	307/0	60 8
XI	421/8	87 90	59.2	700.00	625	627 50	430/5	417	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	421/0	293/2	61 9
XII	421/8	90.80	59.4	700.00	672	627.83	430/4	417	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	420/6	276/0	59.9
1957 I	421/8	93.10	59.4	700 00	652	629.50	430/4	427	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	316/0	262/0	59 4
II	421/8	92.30	59.3	700.00	643	635 00	430/4	443	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	296/6	258/0	59.4
III	421/8	85 90	52.5	567 74	576	638.33	430/4	421	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	313/10	257/6	59 4
IV	421/8	82 80	59.5	500.00	495	637.50	430 4	417	635	9.80	3/1 1/2	286/10	261/7	59 4
V	421/8	80.70	59.1	500.00	516	...	...	...	635	...	...	305/6	301/6	59 4
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1948	[1]84.6	192.9	153.9	135.5	140 8	132.0	139.2	122 3	126.6	193.1	103.6	45 5	45 5	165.8
1949	65 3	184.7	133.1	119.2	167.3	126.4	127.5	136 6	123.2	192 9	94 8	45 9	45 9	134.6
1950	71.4	156.3	117.7	82 7	154 7	116.7	96 5	110.5	95 6	198 8	77.1	45.4	45 4	136.0
1951	94 8	165.5	136 2	80 9	160 8	130 5	105.7	103 4	110 1	202 9	80.4	61.1	61 1	152.6
1952	106.5	172 0	140 8	89.5	184 1	135 8	109 9	111 6	113.4	207 9	84 9	69.3	69.3	159.2
1953	108.1	170 4	136.7	95 8	182.9	131.3	117.5	103.2	116 6	214 7	93.2	83.8	83 8	145.3
1954	104.7	165.7	135.7	94.9	153.6	135 4	118 6	102 4	116 9	214 2	96.5	103.1	102 8	131.6
1955	[2]101.4	166.9	133.4	97.9	162 6	144 2	118 6	111.3	119.1	217 0	96.5	109 2	97 9	126.5
1956	[2]93.0	165.4	[2]131.4	96.8	173.7	147.3	118.6	110.8	128.5	224 8	96.5	107.4	89.0	[2]130.5
1956 I	101.4	174.5	130.6	110.8	188.6	150 0	118 6	120 8	131.4	217.0	96.5	128.7	109.6	126.5
II	101.4	178 5	130 6	110 8	202 1	150 3	118 6	110 5	131.4	217 0	96 5	111 6	101 9	126.5
III	101.4	164.8	130.6	110.8	168.6	150 7	118 6	109.7	131.4	217 0	96 5	111.6	93.7	126.5
IV	101.4	159.3	129.8	96.8	177.1	147.7	118 6	109.7	131 4	217 0	96 5	99 8	87 1	128.5
V	101.4	152 4	129.7	78.3	153.1	143.5	118 6	109.7	131 4	228 7	96 5	88 6	84 6	130 4
VI	101.4	155.3	129.0	81.6	161.4	143.2	118 6	109 7	131 4	228 7	96 5	94 8	92 0	130.3
VII	93.0	156 0	129.2	83.8	162 9	143 4	118 6	109 7	131 4	228 7	96.5	94 9	86 1	130.5
VIII	93.0	157.2	129 4	87 1	175 7	145.0	118 6	109 7	131 4	228 7	96 5	97 7	82 4	131.1
IX	93.0	161.6	131.3	98 2	162 0	146 0	118.6	109 7	122 7	228 7	96 5	113 2	89 1	132 9
X	93.0	169.6	134.4	101.3	162 6	148 3	118 6	119.7	122 7	228 7	96 5	116.0	84 6	134.0
XI	93.0	175.8	136.1	101.3	178.6	149 4	118 6	109 7	122 7	228 7	96 5	116.0	80 8	136.4
XII	93.0	181.6	136.4	101.3	192.0	149.5	118.6	109.7	122.7	228.7	96 5	115.9	76.1	132.1
1957 I	93.0	186 2	136.7	101.3	186 3	149.9	118 6	112 4	122 7	228 7	96 5	87.1	72 2	131.0
II	93.0	184 6	136.5	101.3	183.7	151.2	118 6	110 6	122 7	228 7	96 5	81 7	71 1	131.0
III	93.0	171 8	121.1	82 2	164 6	152.0	118 6	110 8	122 7	228 7	96 5	86 5	71.0	131.0
IV	93.0	165.6	136.9	72.4	141.4	151.8	118.6	109.7	122 7	228.7	96.5	79.0	72.1	131 0
V	93.0	161.4	136 3	72.4	147.4	...	...	...	122.7	...	...	84 2	83.1	131.0

[1]From this year forward, season average July-June. — [2]From July 1955, interim payment. — [3]Provisional.

Australia : Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales : local, interstate, and overseas, including cold storage charges and government subsidies. — **Belgium :** Dairy, average price to producers excluding tax, leading markets. — **Canada :** First grade creamery prints, wholesale price exclusive of subsidies, Montreal. — Denmark : Average price to producers fixed by the Danish Butter Export Commission. **France :** Wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western :** Best dairy, standard selling price including packaging, free at producer's station, Lower Saxony ; from August 1954, free at purchaser's station. — **Ireland :** Net returns to dairies for wholesale lots. — **Netherlands :** Average price paid by wholesalers. — **Sweden :** Official bulk selling price, f.o.b. dairy ; from May 1953, salted, " Rune " brand only. — **Switzerland :** Centrifugal, first quality, price to producers guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union. — **Union of South Africa :** Dairy, first grade, wholesale price including subsidies fixed by the Dairy Industry Control Board ; from June 1953, sold as " Choice. " — **United Kingdom : I** - Danish, finest, ex store, London Provision Exchange ; 1948 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. **II** - New Zealand, finest, salted, ex store, London Provision Exchange ; 1948 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. — **United States :** Grade A, 92 score, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale juillet-juin. — [2]Depuis juillet 1955, paiement intérimaire. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Australie : Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes : locales, entre états, à l'étranger, y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. — **Belgique :** Beurre de beurrerie, prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises. — **Canada :** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, en pains, prix de gros à Montréal, non compris les primes. — **Danemark :** Prix moyen aux producteurs fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de beurre. — **France :** Prix de gros aux Halles centrales, Paris, taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Beurre de beurrerie, surchoix, prix de vente standard, y compris l'emballage, franco gare du producteur, Basse-Saxe ; depuis août 1954, franco gare de l'acheteur. — **Irlande :** Rentrées nettes des beurreries pour la vente en gros. — **Pays-Bas :** Prix moyen payé par les grossistes. — **Suède :** Prix officiel de vente, en vrac, f.o.b. beurrerie ; depuis mai 1953, beurre salé, marque « Rune » seulement. — **Suisse :** Beurre centrifuge, premier choix, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait. — **Union Sud-Africaine :** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, prix de gros, y compris les subventions fixées par l'Office de contrôle de l'industrie laitière ; depuis juin 1953, vendu comme beurre de choix. — **Royaume-Uni : I** - Beurre danois, première qualité, en entrepôt, Provision Exchange de Londres ; de 1948 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. **II** - Beurre de Nouvelle-Zélande, salé, première qualité, en entrepôt, Provision Exchange de Londres ; de 1948 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. — **Etats-Unis :** Qualité A, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 29. – Cheese : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 29. – Fromage : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Kroner/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Lire/100 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Francs/100 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.
1948	2.30	[1]149/4 9	39 5	3 40	214	353	[1]118 671	164	358	65/6	65/6	45.5
1949	2 80	165/3.7	35.2	3.51	258	363	99 583	186	358	87/7	87/7	34.8
1950	2.91	182/0 5	37.0	3.41	289	317	68 483	200	375	100/0	100/0	35.4
1951	3.73	240/4 2	47.0	3 57	283	326	64 015	209	383	102/8	102/8	42.7
1952	5.99	264/4 8	43 5	3.90	361	370	85 444	220	392	188/9	188/9	44.1
1953	5.61	264/4 7	45 0	3.50	303	342	92 719	196	405	200/3	200/3	41.4
1954	6.28	250/1.2	45 0	2 58	234	378	77 459	198	403	197/11	190/7	37.8
1955	7.21	[2]279/9.6	45.0	3.81	304	380	58 131	204	409	235/0	193/7	37.3
1956	...	221/10	[2]47.0	3.60	311	367	58 581	206	430	277/2	278/2	[2]38.1
1956 I	7.20	279/9.6	45.0	3.65	340	378	56 500	210	410	283/0	273/3	37.5
II	6.95	279/9 6	45.0	3.67	350	373	56 500	214	410	279/3	274/0	36.9
III	6.95	279/9.6	45.0	3 72	320	371	56 700	200	410	275/0	273/2	36.9
IV	7.10	279/9.6	45.0	3.64	320	375	59 750	195	410	272/6	265/9	37.2
V	8 55	279/9.6	45 0	3.32	280	381	62 750	190	440	261/0	253/2	38.2
VI	8 90	279/9 6	45.0	3 31	265	381	60 500	192	440	267/6	274/9	38.4
VII	9.30	221/10	49.0	3.45	255	370	60 000	198	440	283/9	283/9	38.1
VIII	9.25	221/10	49.0	3.52	325	363	60 000	213	440	282/5	284/2	38.2
IX	8.90	221/10	49.0	3.69	300	361	55 375	213	440	286/9	294/0	38.4
X	—	221/10	49.0	3.74	310	354	57 500	206	440	286/0	298/0	39.0
XI	—	221/10	49.0	3.73	320	349	58 400	215	440	281/8	298/0	39.0
XII	—	221/10	49.0	3.75	335	348	59 000	225	440	267/0	266/0	39.0
1957 I	8.10	221/10	46.0	3.76	350	348	58 500	239	440	281/3	246/2	39.0
II	8.60	221/10	46.0	3.84	345	357	58 000	225	440	254/0	239/9	39.0
III	10.00	221/10	46.0	3.84	335	366	58 700	224	440	234/8	230/8	39.0
IV	...	221/10	46.0	3.65	345	375	59 000	221	440	228/8	203/8	...
V	...	221/10	46.0	3.54	325	...	...	...	...	218/8	195/4	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	68.5	[1]47.4	87.1	70 8	81.8	109.0	[1]206.4	61.9	83.3	26.0	26.0	100.3
1949	83.4	40.0	75.5	64.9	87.7	102.6	160.8	64.2	83.2	31.8	31.8	76.7
1950	77.2	40.1	75.0	49.4	82.7	75.4	109.6	52.6	86.7	27.6	27.6	78.0
1951	74.6	53.0	98.5	51.7	80.8	77.6	102.4	55.0	88.3	28.2	28.2	94.1
1952	119.8	58.3	98.2	56.5	103.2	88.1	138.3	57.9	90.8	52.0	52.0	97.2
1953	112.2	58.3	100.9	50 7	86.6	81.4	148.4	51.7	94.4	55.2	55.2	91.3
1954	125.6	55.1	101.9	51.8	81.1	90.0	124.0	52.1	94.0	54.5	52.5	83.3
1955	123.4	[2]61.7	100.4	55.2	86.9	90.5	93.0	53.7	95.4	64.8	53.3	82.2
1956	...	48.9	[2]105.5	52.1	88.9	87.4	93.7	54.2	100.4	76.4	76.7	[2]83.9
1956 I	40.0	61.7	99.3	52.8	97.1	90.0	90.4	55.3	95.7	78.0	75.3	82.7
II	38.6	61.7	99.3	53.1	100.0	88.8	90.4	56.3	95.7	77.0	75.5	81.3
III	38.6	61.7	99.3	53.9	91.4	88.3	90.7	52.6	95.7	75.8	75.3	81.3
IV	39.4	61.7	99.5	52.7	91.4	89.3	95.6	51.3	95.7	75.1	73.2	82.1
V	47.5	61.7	100 3	48.1	80.0	90.7	100.4	50.0	102.7	71.9	69.8	84.1
VI	49.4	61.7	101.1	47.9	75.7	90.7	96.8	50.5	102.7	73.7	75.7	84.5
VII	51.6	48.9	110.1	49.9	75.7	88.1	96.0	52.1	102.7	78.2	78.2	84.0
VIII	51.3	48.9	110.1	51.0	92.9	86.4	96.0	56.1	102.7	77.8	78.3	84.3
IX	49.4	48 9	110.1	53.4	85.7	86.0	88.6	56.1	102.7	79.0	81.0	84.7
X	—	48.9	111.6	54.1	83.6	84.3	92.0	54.2	102.7	78.8	82.1	86.0
XI	—	48.9	112 6	54.0	91.4	83.1	93.4	56.6	102.7	77.6	82.1	86.0
XII	—	48.9	112.5	54.3	95.7	82.9	94.4	59.2	102.7	73.6	73.3	86.0
1957 I	45.0	48.9	105.9	54.4	100.0	82.9	93.6	62.9	102.7	77.5	67.8	86.0
II	47.8	48.9	105.9	55.6	98.6	85.0	92.8	59.2	102.7	70.0	66.1	86.0
III	55.5	48.9	106.1	55.6	95.7	87.1	93.9	58.9	102.7	64.7	63.6	86.0
IV	...	48.9	105.9	52 8	98.6	89.3	94.4	58.2	102.7	63.0	56.1	...
V	...	48.9	106.1	51.3	92.9	...	...	...	...	60.2	53.8	...

[1]From this year forward, season average : Australia, July-June ; Italy September-August. — [2]From July 1955, interim payment. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina : Full cream, wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia** : Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales : local, interstate, and overseas, including cold storage charges and government subsidies. — **Canada** : No. 1, white, 30-lb. lots, wholesale price, Montreal. — **Denmark** : Full cream, 45 percent fat, price to producers fixed by the Danish Cheese Export Commission ; 1948 through 20 June 1949, government fixed price. — **France** : Hard, wholesale price, including tax, Halles centrales, Paris ; 1948, Gruyère and Port-salut ; from 1949, Gruyère and St. Paulin. — **Germany, Wsstern** : Emmenthaler, first quality, 45 percent fat, dairies' standard selling price, Kempten/Allgäu. — **Italy** : Parmesan, one-year-old, first quality, price to producers, Reggio Emilia. — **Netherlands** : Full-cream, factory, average price paid by wholesalers, Leeuwarden ; 1948, government fixed price. — **Switzerland** : Emmenthaler, for export, first quality, minimum fat content 45 percent, 60-kg. lots, price to producers guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - English factory Cheddar, ex store, London Provision Exchange ; 1948 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. **II** - New Zealand, finest white, ex store, London Provision Exchange ; 1948 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. — **United States** : American, No. 1, fresh, single daisies, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale : Australie, juillet-juin ; Italie, septembre-août. — [2]Depuis juillet 1955, paiement intérimaire. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Fromage à pâte riche, prix de gros à Buenos Aires. — **Australie** : Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes : locales, entre états, à l'étranger, y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. — **Canada** : Blanc N° 1, meules de 30 lb., prix de gros à Montréal. — **Danemark** : Fromage à pâte riche, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de fromage ; de 1948 au 20 juin 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **France** : Fromage à pâte sèche, prix de gros aux Halles centrales de Paris, taxes comprises ; 1948, gruyère et port-salut ; depuis 1949, gruyère et saint-paulin. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Emmenthal de première qualité, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix de vente « standard » des laiteries, Kempten/Allgäu. — **Italie** : Parmesan d'un an, première qualité, prix à la production, Reggio d'Emilie. — **Pays-Bas** : Fromage à pâte riche fabriqué industriellement, prix moyen payé par les grossistes, Leeuwarden ; 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Suisse** : Emmenthal d'exportation, premier choix, ayant au moins 45 pour cent de matière grasse, en meules de 60 kg, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Cheddar anglais de fromagerie, en entrepôt, *Provision Exchange* de Londres ; de 1948 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. **II** - Fromage de Nouvelle-Zélande, blanc, de première qualité, en entrepôt, *Provision Exchange* de Londres ; de 1948 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. — **Etats-Unis** : Fromage « américain » N° 1, frais, en « daisies », prix de gros à Chicago.

Table 30. - Eggs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 30. - Œufs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ dozen	Sh.d./ dozen	Francs/ each	Cents/ dozen	Kroner/ kg.	Francs/ 100	Marks/ 100	Lire/ 1 000	Yen/ 375 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Sh.d./ 120	Cents/ dozen
1948	1.19	[1]2/8	3.06	56.0	3.31	1 924	—	30 079	1 212.00	211	40/1	51.6
1949	1.49	2/8	2.34	56.4	3.16	1 440	37.01	28 142	1 123.61	211	42/7	50 0
1950	2.24	3/4	2.06	51.5	2.98	1 340	18.46	27 095	787 36	225	43/3	41.0
1951	2.51	4/5	2.39	66.2	3.42	1 482	19.93	28 948	768.31	221	46/3	52.5
1952	4.00	4/8	2.56	54.2	3.83	1 753	21.36	29 625	[2]739.31	259	47/3	45.8
1953	3.59	4/10	2.26	64.8	3.74	1 710	19.74	29 583	818.89	238	47/1	51.5
1954	3.36	4/9	2.18	52.1	3.40	1 667	18.13	28 198	757.78	220	42/3	39.4
1955	3.78	4/11½	2.14	58.5	3.80	1 659	18.87	28 271	758.89	232	43/8	41.7
1956	4.77	...	1.90	[2]58.0	3.75	1 825	19.36	29 147	826.76	218	41/4	[2]39.8
1956 I	4.10	5/0	1.60	51.0	3.46	1 785	18.86	29 185	778.33	193	38/6	44.5
II	4.59	5/0	2.12	49.8	3.20	2 900	19 23	30 900	740.00	232	34/0	39.7
III	5.10	5/0	1.97	54.9	3.75	1 466	20.73	28 000	666 67	238	33/6	39.6
IV	5.33	5/6	1.63	56.8	3.61	1 430	16.78	23 675	667.83	194	33/5	39.4
V	5.39	5/6	1.67	55.7	3.40	1 442	17.05	23 600	760 00	194	33/11	38.6
VI	6.22	5/6	1.75	63.6	3.42	1 650	17.81	24 710	778.33	198	36/6	37.1
VII	5.06	5/6	1.79	65.1	3.66	1 705	18.30	24 050	861.67	211	41/10	40.7
VIII	4.80	4/9	2.09	68.0	4.29	1 800	20.71	26 850	915.00	235	48/7	37.5
IX	4.69	4/9	2.12	67.6	4.47	1 800	21.40	30 500	873.33	236	50/9	44.2
X	4.37	4/9	2.05	66.6	4.20	2 017	21.08	34 860	915.00	239	48/10	42.5
XI	4.98	4/9	2.04	50.4	4.25	2 250	22.42	40 810	918.33	251	50/7	39.7
XII	5.50	4/9	1.63	46.4	3.29	1 650	19.92	32 625	1 046.70	200	46/3	34.0
1957 I	5.37	5/0	1.38	43.6	3.15	1 560	15.96	30 350	793.33	180	43/3	30.8
II	6.60	5/6	1.23	45.4	2.80	1 200	14.00	21 625	738.33	162	39/4	32.1
III	6.56	5/6	1.38	44.9	2.63	1 265	13.88	20 750	711.67	150	[2]40/0	30.0
IV	6.91	5/6	1.48	45.0	2.84	1 995	14.82	20 415	678.67	165	[2]32/0	31.1
V	...	...	1.57	45.1	3.11	1 290	...	...	...	189	...	29.0
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	52.0	[1]62.0	125.7	82.1	69.0	126.6	—	96.2	—	79.5	115.3	75.7
1949	57.9	52.2	93.1	80.7	60.2	75.0	181.2	86.2	83.2	70.9	112.0	73.3
1950	65.7	54.7	74.2	68.6	43.1	67.4	76.9	78.0	58.3	59.2	86.4	60.1
1951	73.6	72.6	86.0	92.3	49.5	72.5	83.0	83.4	56 9	58.2	92 4	77.0
1952	117.3	76.7	92.2	81.4	55.4	88.2	89.0	85.3	[2]54.8	68.2	94.4	67.2
1953	105.3	80.8	81.4	96.6	54.2	86.0	82.2	85.2	60.7	62.6	94.1	75.5
1954	98.6	76.7	78.5	78.5	49.2	83.8	75.5	81.2	56.1	57.9	84.4	57.8
1955	102.7	81.4	77.0	86.8	55.0	83.4	78.6	81.4	56.2	61.1	87.2	61.2
1956	38.8	...	68.4	[2]86.6	54.3	91.8	80.7	83.9	61.2	57.4	82.7	[2]58.4
1956 I	33.4	82.1	57.6	74.9	50.1	89.8	78.6	84 0	57.6	50.8	76.9	65.3
II	37.4	82.1	76.3	73.1	46.3	145.8	80 1	89.0	54.8	61.1	67.9	58 2
III	41.5	82.1	70.9	80.6	54.3	73.7	86.4	80 6	49.4	62.6	66 9	58 1
IV	43.4	90.3	58.7	83.6	52.3	71.9	69.9	68.2	49.5	51.1	66 8	57 8
V	43.9	90.3	60.1	82.6	49.2	72.5	71.0	68 0	56 3	51.1	67 8	56 6
VI	50.6	90.3	63.0	95.1	49 5	83 0	74.2	71.2	57.7	52.1	72 6	54 4
VII	41.2	90.3	64.4	97.3	53.0	85.7	76 2	69.3	63.8	55.5	83 7	59.7
VIII	39.1	78.0	75.2	101.8	62 1	90 5	86.3	77.3	67 8	61 8	97.1	55 0
IX	38.2	78.0	76.3	101.5	64 7	90.5	89.2	87 8	64 7	62.1	101.4	64 8
X	35.6	78.0	73.8	100.9	60 8	101.4	87 8	100 4	67 8	62 9	97 6	62 3
XI	40.5	78.0	73.4	77.1	61.5	113.1	93.4	117 5	68.0	66.1	101 2	58 2
XII	44.8	78.0	58.7	70.9	47.6	83.0	83.0	94.0	77.5	52.6	92.6	49.9
1957 I	43.7	82.5	49.7	66.7	45.6	78.4	66.5	87 4	58.8	47.4	86 5	45.2
II	53.7	90.3	44.3	69.5	40.5	60 3	58.3	62 3	54.7	42 6	78 7	47.1
III	53.4	90.3	49.7	68.9	38.1	63.6	57.8	59.8	52.7	39.5	[2]80 0	44 0
IV	56.2	90.3	53.3	68.9	41.1	100 3	61.7	58 8	50.3	43.4	[2]64.0	45.6
V	...	...	56.5	69.0	45.0	64.9	...	...	...	49.7	...	42.5

[1]From this year forward, season average, July-June. — [2]From this year forward, series not fully comparable with previous years, owing to change in specification. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina : Fresh, average wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia:** First quality, wholesale price, Melbourne. — **Belgium:** Average price to producers excluding tax, leading markets. — **Canada :** Grade A, large, wholesale price, Montreal ; 1948 through 1952, loose ; from 1953, in cartons. — **Denmark:** Average price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Exports Co-operative. — **France :** Eggs from Auvergne, Poitou, and Normandy, wholesale price, including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western :** Domestic, Class B, 55-60 grams, collection station, Bavaria. — **Italy :** Fresh, average price to producers, Padua. — **Japan :** Wholesale price, including cost of packaging, Tokyo. — **Netherlands :** Average quality, price to producers, Roermond auctions. — **United Kingdom:** First and second quality, average price to producers paid by packing stations, England and Wales, including Exchequer payments ; 1948 through March 1953, government fixed price. — **United States :** Extras, large, wholesale price, Chicago ; 1948, white, brown, and mixed; from 1949, brown and mixed.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale, juillet-juin. — [2]A partir de cette année les chiffres ne sont pas entièrement comparables avec ceux des années précédentes par suite de changements dans les spécifications. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Oeufs frais, prix de gros moyen, Buenos Aires. — **Australie :** Première qualité, prix de gros, Melbourne. — **Belgique :** Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises. — **Canada :** Classe A, gros, prix de gros à Montréal ; de 1948 à fin 1952, en vrac ; depuis 1953, en boîtes de carton. — **Danemark :** Prix moyen à la production fixé par la coopérative danoise d'exportation d'œufs. — **France :** Oeufs en provenance d'Auvergne, Poitou et Normandie, prix de gros aux Halles centrales, Paris, taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Oeufs de production nationale, catégorie B, 55-60 grammes, centres de ramassage de Bavière. — **Italie :** Oeufs frais, prix moyen à la production, Padoue. — **Japon :** Prix de gros à Tokyo, emballage compris. — **Pays-Bas :** Oeufs de qualité moyenne, prix à la production aux enchères de Ruremonde. — **Royaume-Uni :** Oeufs de première et deuxième qualités, prix moyen à la production payé par les centres de ramassage, Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les paiements de l'Echiquier ; de 1948 à fin mars 1953, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis :** Qualité extra, gros, prix de gros à Chicago ; 1948, blancs, bruns et mélangés ; depuis 1949, bruns et mélangés.

Table 31. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 31. - Divers aliments du bétail : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Sorghum	Wheat bran				Oil cakes					Meals			
						Groundnut and sesame	Palm kernel	Groundnut		Linseed	Alfalfa	Cottonseed		Soybean
	United States	France	Germany Western	Italy	United States	Belgium		France	United Kingdom		United States	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ m. ton	Lire/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ short ton	Francs/metric ton		Francs/ 100 kg	£.s.d./long ton		Dollars/ short ton	£.s.d / long ton	Dollars/short ton	
1948	[1]2.33	1 037	...	[1]4 326	[1]47.55	—	—	1 515	10/ 8/9	11/ 5/5	[1]48.25	—	[1]63.10	[1]76.40
1949	2.14	1 150	[1, 2]117	2 788	45.50	—	—	1 596	18/17/10	19/ 1/3	56.60	—	64 80	74 60
1950	2 42	1 150	212	3 258	51.98	4 500	3 000	2 086	28/16/10	28/ 9/4	55.60	29/ 0/0	76.90	76.92
1951	2 86	1 396	279	3 978	59.78	5 087	3 700	2 942	35/ 9/4	34/ 0/10	74.38	—	88 20	96.25
1952	2 64	1 823	257	4 690	50 09	4 875	3 558	3 290	36/ 4/3	35/10/0	66.98	—	71 95	80 04
1953	2 49	1 963	240	2 980	45.17	4 845	3 947	3 380	38/ 0/0	37/ 0/0	53.80	32/12/1	66 85	89.82
1954	2 48	1 304	264	3 228	41.12	5 326	3 324	3 177	42/14/6	37/ 5/2	55.58	32/19/6	64.27	71.50
1955	2.23	1 788	292	4 367	[2]40.20	5 312	3 499	3 263	40/ 4/0	36/12/10	44 62	30/12/0	[2]55.75	[2]63.95
1956	...	1 992	...	...	...	5 055	3 747	3 042	39/16/1	38/ 2/1	[2]52.30	31/ 4/3	...	...
1956 I	2.10	2 000	277	4 188	38 50	5 400	3 950	2 900	40/ 3/4	38/13/0	50.60	30/18/5	56.00	61.85
II	2.11	2 200	288	4 355	40 00	5 150	3 400	3 000	39/ 3/4	36/ 5/0	48 00	29/ 8/2	52 60	60 40
III	2.15	2 300	293	4 425	41.00	4 750	3 500	3 100	38/10/0	37/ 7/6	46.10	—	50 40	58.05
IV.	2.32	2 400	323	4 600	46 10	5 250	3 800	3 000	39/ 9/0	38/ 5/0	45 50	29/16/2	51.25	64.20
V.	2.42	1 800	310	4 160	46 80	5 200	3 800	2 950	39/ 1/0	—	41.20	30/ 9/0	53.70	70.80
VI.	2 57	1 700	276	4 162	37.50	4 800	3 600	2 950	39/12/6	37/10/0	35.50	29/18/2	53.75	71.90
VII	2 67	2 000	277	3 900	38.30	5 200	3 500	2 950	38/17/6	37/10/0	35.00	29/12/6	58.25	66.15
VIII	2 51	2 100	286	4 660	38 00	—	—	3 000	39/13/0	38/ 8/6	40 25	31/12/0	63.10	63.30
IX	2 23	1 800	281	4 550	37.50	—	—	3 150	40/ 5/0	38/18/2	49.75	32/ 0/0	54 10	58 10
X	2.27	1 600	255	4 100	36.90	4 950	3 825	3 100	40/ 0/0	38/ 3/9	57.70	32/ 4/0	55.50	57.10
XI	2.40	2 000	258	4 438	42 10	4 950	3 875	3 200	41/ 0/0	38/18/9	61 55	33/ 7/9	57.10	58 80
XII	2.42	2 000	263	4 338	44 00	5 000	4 000	3 200	41/18/4	39/ 5/0	63.10	34/ 0/6	57.70	58.25
1957 I	2.45	1 900	262	4 120	44 50	5 000	4 000	3 200	41/16/0	—	65 00	33/13/6	57.45	61.20
II	2 31	1 500	243	3 638	42 75	4 750	3 750	2 900	38/15/0	37/ 0/0	67.00	31/ 1/8	55 75	58 30
III	2.36	1 050	223	3 300	44.25	4 600	3 600	2 800	37/ 4/4	34/10/8	66.00	29/10/0	54.55	58.25
IV.	2 32	1 050	224	3 290	45.00	...	...	2 750	36/17/6	33/ 7/6	65 00	—	54 40	56.90
V.	2.24	1 059	...	3 250	38.25	...	...	2 650	35/18/0	32/ 5/3	43.00	—	51.60	56.90
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1948	[1]5.1	4 0	...	[1]7.5	[1]5.2	—	—	5.7	4.1	4.5	[1]5.3	—	[1]7.0	[1]8.4
1949	4 7	3.9	[1, 2]2 8	4.8	5.0	—	—	4 7	6.9	7 0	6.2	—	7.1	8 2
1950	5.3	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.7	9 0	6.0	6 0	7 9	7.8	6.1	8.0	8.5	8.5
1951	6.3	4 0	6.6	6 4	6.6	10 2	7.4	8 4	9.8	9.4	8 2	—	9.7	10.6
1952	5 8	5.2	6.1	7.5	5.5	9.8	7.1	9.4	10 0	9 8	7.4	—	7.9	8.8
1953	5.5	5.6	5.7	4 8	5.0	9 7	7.9	9.7	10 5	10.2	5.9	9.0	7.4	9.9
1954	5.5	3.7	6.3	5 2	4 5	10 6	6 6	9.1	11.8	10.3	6.1	9.1	7.1	7.9
1955	4.9	5 1	7.0	7.0	[2]4.4	10 6	7 0	9.3	11.1	10 1	4 9	8.4	[2]6.1	[2]7.0
1956	...	5.7	...	...	...	10 1	7.5	8.7	11.0	10.5	[2]5 8	8 6	...	...
1956 I	4.6	5 7	6.6	6.7	4 2	10 8	7.9	8 3	11.1	10.6	5.6	8.5	6.2	6.8
II	4.7	6.3	6.9	7 0	4 4	10 3	6.8	8.6	10 8	10 0	5.3	8.1	5.8	6.7
III	4 7	6 6	7 0	7.1	4 5	9 5	7.0	8.9	10 6	10 3	5.1	—	5.6	6.4
IV.	5 1	6 9	7.7	7.4	5.1	10.5	7 6	8.6	10 9	10 5	5.0	8.2	5.6	7.1
V.	5.3	5.1	7.4	6.7	5.2	10 4	7.6	8.4	10.8	—	4 5	8.4	5.9	7.8
VI.	5.7	4 9	6.6	6.7	4 1	9.6	7 2	8 4	10 9	10.3	3.9	8.2	5.9	7.9
VII	5.9	5.7	6.6	6.2	4.2	10.4	7.0	8.4	10 7	10 3	3.9	8.2	6.4	7.3
VIII	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.5	4 2	—	—	8.6	10 9	10 6	4.4	8.7	7.0	7.0
IX	4.9	5.1	6.7	7.3	4.1	—	—	9.0	11.1	10.7	5.5	8.8	6.0	6.4
X	5 0	4 6	6.1	6.6	4.1	9.9	7.6	8.9	11.0	10.5	6.4	8.9	6.1	6.3
XI	5.3	5.7	6.1	7.1	4 6	9.9	7.8	9.1	11.3	10.7	6.8	9.2	6.3	6.5
XII	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.8	4.8	10.0	8.0	9.1	11.6	10.8	7.0	9.4	6.4	6.4
1957 I	5 4	5.4	6.2	6.6	4.9	10.0	8.0	9.1	11.5	—	7.2	9.3	6.3	6.7
II	5.1	4 3	5.8	5.8	4 7	9 5	7 5	8 3	10.7	10 2	7.4	8.6	6.1	6.4
III	5.2	3.0	5 3	5.3	4.9	9.2	7.2	8 0	10 3	9.5	7.3	8.1	6.0	6.4
IV.	5.1	3.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	...	...	7.9	10 2	9.2	7.2	—	6.0	6.3
V.	4.9	3.0	...	5.2	4 2	...	...	7.6	9.9	8.9	4.7	—	5.7	6.3

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Sorghum, November-October, Bran, Germany and Italy, July-June ; United States, October-September. Alfalfa meal, April-March. Cottonseed meal, United States, and Soybean meal, October-September. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Preliminary.

SORGHUM

United States : Milo, No. 2 yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

WHEAT BRAN

France : Common, bagged, wholesale price, f.o.r., excluding taxes. — **Germany, Western**: Wholesale price, Hamburg. — **Italy**: Wholesale price, f.o.r. Milan. — **United States**: Standard, bagged, wholesale lots, Minneapolis.

OILCAKE

Belgium : Groundnut and sesame, and palm kernel. Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **France**: Groundnut, white, for feed, 1,000 kg. lots; 1948, wholesale price, Marseilles, excluding trading tax ; from 1949, price ex mill, including taxes. — **United Kingdom**: Groundnut: 1948 through 1953, decorticated, expeller, 56-60% protein, imported, in bags, Ministry of Food first-hand selling price ; from 1954, Nigerian, decorticated, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. — Linseed : 1948 through 1953, London made, bulk, ex mill ; from 1954, Argentine, expeller, 39% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports ; 1948 through April 1953, government fixed maximum price.

MEALS

United States: Alfalfa, dehydrated, 17% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Kansas City. — **United Kingdom:** Cottonseed, United States, expeller, 45% protein, c.i.f. U.K. — **United States:** Cottonseed, 41% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Memphis. — Soybean : Bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago ; 1948 through June 1950, 41% protein ; from July 1950, 44% protein, except April-September 1952, when mixed meal.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Sorgho, novembre-octobre. Son, Allemagne et Italie, juillet-juin ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Farine de luzerne, avril-mars. Farine de graines de coton, Etats-Unis, et farine de graines de soja, octobre-septembre. — [2]Moyenne pour moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre préliminaire.

SORGHO

Etats-Unis : « Milo », N° 2 jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

SON

France: Son ordinaire, en sacs, prix de gros, sur wagon départ, taxes non comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale**: Prix de gros, Hambourg. — **Italie** : Prix de gros, franco rail, Milan. — **Etats-Unis**: Standard, en sacs, en gros, Minneapolis.

TOURTEAUX

Belgique : Tourteaux d'arachides et de sésame, et tourteaux de palmiste ; Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. — **France** : Tourteaux d'arachides blancs, pour alimentation du bétail, par 1 000 kg ; 1948, prix de gros à Marseille, non compris la taxe sur les transactions ; depuis 1949, prix départ usine, taxes comprises. — **Royaume-Uni**: Tourteaux d'arachides, 1948 à fin 1953, arachides décortiquées, « expellers », 56-60% de protéine, importées, en sacs, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes ; depuis 1954, arachides nigériennes, décortiquées, 56% de protéine, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. — Tourteaux de lin : de 1948 à fin 1953, fabriqués à Londres, en vrac, départ usine ; depuis 1954, « expellers » d'Argentine, 39% de protéine, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni ; de 1948 à fin avril 1953, prix maximum fixé par le gouvernement.

FARINES

Etats-Unis : Luzerne, déshydratée, 17% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Kansas City. — **Royaume-Uni:** Graine de coton, Etats-Unis, « expellers » 45% de protéines, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. — **Etats-Unis:** Graine de coton, 41% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Memphis. — Soja : en sacs, en gros, Chicago ; 1948 à juin 1950, 41% de protéines ; depuis juillet 1950, 44% de protéines, sauf pour la période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée.

Table 32. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 32. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia[1]			Austria[2]			Belgium			Canada			China (Taiwan)			Denmark[3]
	1945-50 = 100[4]			1937 = 100			1951-52 = 100			1935-39 = 100			1952 = 100			VII 1935-VI 1940 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra[5]	R
1948	113	100	113	...	...	...	—	—	—	256	184	139	—	—	—	257
1949	116	112	104	423	450	94	—	—	—	255	192	133	—	—	—	258
1950	146	124	118	514	579	89	88	89	98	261	197	132	57	61	93	255
1951	228	160	143	680	768	89	100	97	103	297	218	136	69	74	93	273
1952	181	191	95	698	792	88	100	103	97	274	230	119	100	100	100	284
1953	193	198	97	676	789	86	95	102	93	250	225	111	135	137	99	279
1954	181	197	92	742	856	87	96	105	91	237	224	106	125	127	98	279
1955	178	201	89	741	888	83	89	108	83	231	224	103	137	139	99	288
1956	187	208	90	...	...	...	90	110	82	228	230	99	...	...	...	...
1956 I	—	—	—	730	888	82	88	108	82	222	223	100	154	154	100	297
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	109	87	222	—	—	156	156	100	300
III	177	204	87	—	—	—	95	109	87	223	—	—	152	156	97	309
IV	—	—	—	742	893	83	94	109	86	224	232	97	150	156	96	297
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	109	84	229	—	—	147	154	95	282
VI	187	208	90	—	—	—	89	109	82	237	—	—	135	144	94	293
VII	—	—	—	770	925	83	89	111	80	243	—	—	132	139	95	292
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	112	79	232	236	98	136	140	97	298
IX	...	...	...	—	—	—	87	111	79	229	—	—	...	...	...	304
X	—	—	—	767	929	83	90	111	81	228	—	—	...	...	...	301
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	112	82	225	—	—	...	...	...	301
XII	...	...	...	—	—	—	91	112	81	225	—	—	...	...	...	300
1957 I	—	—	—	767	945	81	91	115	79	227	232	98	...	...	...	...
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	115	77	228	—	—	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	—	—	—	88	114	77	224	—	—	...	...	...	...
IV	—	—	—	779	948	82	91	114	80	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	113	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Finland		France[2,6]	Germany, Western[8]			Greece[7]			India			Ireland, Rep. of	Japan[9]		
	1937-39 = 100		VII 954-VI 1955 = 100	1950/51 = 100			1954 = 100			Assam 1944 = 100			1953 = 100	IV 1951-III 1952 = 100		
	R	P	P	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra[5]
1948	1 217	800	89	110	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	78	—	—	—
1949	1 061	875	86	108	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	79	—	—	—
1950	1 234	973	90	100	100	100	—	—	—	[1]72	[1]60	[1]08	82	—	—	—
1951	1 482	1 231	108	116	113	103	—	—	—	202	172	117	91	100	100	100
1952	1 553	1 158	109	113	114	99	—	—	—	145	148	98	94	104	104	100
1953	1 513	1 179	101	112	115	97	—	—	—	135	136	99	100	123	106	115
1954	1 500	1 183	100	116	116	100	100	100	100	123	133	93	99	120	109	110
1955	1 663	1 186	105	123	117	105	107	107	100	114	130	88	103	122	108	113
1956	1 901	1 256	...	...	...	...	119	118	101	138	138	100	94	121	109	112
1956 I	1 823	1 178	102	124	—	—	109	111	98	100	129	78	103	120	107	112
II	1 931	1 181	108	131	119	110	113	114	99	116	134	87	100	121	107	113
III	1 932	1 194	106	136	—	—	120	120	100	123	135	91	98	123	107	115
IV	1 938	1 196	110	137	—	—	123	122	101	130	136	95	100	123	108	114
V	1 924	1 265	108	134	121	111	123	120	102	135	138	98	95	122	108	115
VI	1 884	1 276	111	133	—	—	122	117	104	133	140	95	94	122	108	115
VII	1 896	1 273	109	127	—	—	119	117	102	143	140	102	93	122	107	114
VIII	1 868	1 274	113	128	121	105	117	115	102	154	143	108	92	122	108	115
IX	1 896	1 299	112	125	—	—	116	114	102	155	141	110	92	123	108	114
X	1 909	1 304	110	125	—	—	119	120	99	158	142	111	94	123	109	113
XI	1 931	1 314	...	127	119	106	121	121	100	161	145	111	96	118	109	108
XII	1 946	1 321	...	127	—	—	122	124	99	145	141	103	93	119	110	108
1957 I	1 954	1 328	...	128	122	105	124	124	101	150	145	103	98	120	110	109
II	1 966	1 329	...	126	123	102	124	122	102	152	142	107	100	121	111	109
III	1 936	1 342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	122	111	110
IV	1 931	1 964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	112	109
V	1 923	1 371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 32. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) (concluded)

Tableau 32. - Nombres-indices : Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Netherlands[3]			Norway[3]			Portugal	Sweden[3]	Switzerland			U. of S. Africa[3]	United States[3]		
	1949/50-1952/53 = 100			IV 1938-III 1939 = 100			1938 = 100	1954 55 = 100	1948 = 100			VII 1936-VI 1939 = 100	1935-39 = 100		
	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra	R	R	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra[5]
1948	87	84	104	247	166	149	275	—	100	100	100	261	267	208	128
1949	88	87	101	250	170	147	299	—	97	99	98	300	233	200	116
1950	98	93	105	264	212	125	285	83	94	96	99	486	240	204	118
1951	106	107	99	287	238	121	267	95	95	103	93	355	281	225	125
1952	107	110	97	300	252	119	279	103	97	105	92	411	268	229	117
1953	103	108	95	296	256	116	286	99	95	103	92	411	240	223	108
1954	103	116	89	326	259	126	249	100	97	103	94	378	222	223	100
1955	105	118	89	338	255	133	233	99	89	107	92	373	221	224	98
1956	...	...	...	339	297	114	240	...	100	110	91	411	220	228	96
1956 I	109	116	94	350	257	136	235	100	99	108	92	354	210	224	94
II	110	118	93	350	257	136	237	100	100	108	92	357	211	224	94
III	109	119	91	349	258	135	246	101	101	109	93	362	212	225	94
IV.	105	120	87	350	263	133	249	101	100	110	92	362	219	227	96
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X	112	121	93	348	303	115	238	102	101	111	92	396	218	229	95
XI	115	122	94	347	303	115	240	102	103	112	93	313	218	231	94
XII	114	124	92	357	305	117	244	102	103	113	92	318	221	232	95
1957 I	114	128	89	349	306	114	247	102	101	113	90	409	222	233	95
II	107	127	84	343	306	112	246	101	100	113	89	411	218	235	93
III	104	128	81	340	307	111	240	100	100	112	89	412	221	236	94
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NOTE : See FAO *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1955* - Part 1, *Production*, for sources of data and for description of the coverage and weights of items in the country index series. Similar country notes will be prepared as new index series are added or changes made in the old series.

[1]Annual figures refer to month of June only. Corresponding indices for December are shown below:

	R	P	Ra
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86
1955	170	203	84

[2]Annual averages refer to crop year; Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, and Union of South Africa, July-June ; Japan and Norway, April-March ; Sweden, September-August. — [3]Original base VII 1909-VI 1914 = 100 converted to VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 by using a conversion factor of 0.7974, supplied by the Landøkonomiske Driftsbureau. A new index has recently been adopted with a time base of 1 July 1950 - 30 June 1955. The following figures are available for this new series : 1955, 103 ; 1956, 106 ; 1957-January 108 ; February 105 ; March 95. — [4]Average of 10 half - years ending June 1950 = 100. — [5]Ratio calculated by FAO. — [6]France : Source, *Etudes statistiques* (Quarterly), January-March 1957, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques. The index of prices received by farmers includes the following commodities the weights of which during the July 1954 - June 1955 crop year were as follows : crops 312, including wheat 136, sugar beets 38, potatoes 17, wine 89, brewing barley 3, rice 2, dry beans 4, rapeseed 7, flax fiber 4, and tobacco 12 ; animal products 688, including cattle 138, calves 86, sheep 31, pigs 20, slaughter horses 13, milk 190, chickens 47, rabbits 14, and eggs 49. These weights are based on the relative values at 1954/55 prices of the total output accounted for by each item during the five most recent crop years. The items in the index account for approximately 86 percent of national agricultural income. Indices are calculated both on a calendar and a crop year basis. — [7]Greece : Source, Agricultural Bank of Greece - Original base 1938 = 100 converted to 1954 = 100. — [8]August-December. — [9]Original base 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100 by using conversion factors of 0.93110 for prices received and 0.79872 for prices paid, supplied by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTE : Pour la source des données et les produits et coefficients de pondération ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices nationaux, se reporter à l'*Annuaire de statistiques agricoles et alimentaires - 1955* Partie 1 — *Production*. Des notes analogues accompagneront la publication de nouvelles séries ou la modification des séries déjà parues.

[1]Les chiffres annuels se rapportent au mois de juin seulement. Les indices correspondants pour le mois de décembre sont les suivants :

	R	P	Ra
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86
1955	170	203	84

[2]Les moyennes annuelles s'entendent de la campagne agricole : Autriche, France, Allemagne, Pays-Bas et Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin ; Japon et Norvège, avril-mars ; Suède, septembre-aout. — [3]L'indice VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original VII 1909 - VI 1914 = 100 le coefficient 0,7974 communiqué par le Landøkonomiske Driftsbureau. Il a été adopté récemment un nouvel indice dont la période de base est 1er juillet 1950-30 juin 1955. On dispose des chiffres suivants pour cette nouvelle série : 1955, 103 ; 1956, 106 ; 1957 - janvier 108, février 105, mars 95. — [4]Moyenne pour période de 10 demi-années finissant en juin 1950 = 100. — [5]Rapport calculé par la FAO. — [6]France : Source, *Etudes statistiques* (trimestriel), janvier-mars 1957, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques. L'indice des prix reçus par les agriculteurs comprend les produits ci-après dont les coefficients de pondération, pendant la campagne agricole juillet 1954-juin 1955, étaient les suivants : cultures 312, comprenant blé 136, betteraves à sucre 38, pommes de terre 17, vin 89, orge de brasserie, 3, riz 2, haricots secs 4, graines de colza 7, fibre de lin 4, et tabac 12 ; produits de l'élevage 688, comprenant bovins 138, veaux 86, ovins 31, porcins 20, chevaux de boucherie 13, lait 190, volailles 47, lapins 14 , œufs 49. Ces coefficients sont basés sur la valeur relative, aux prix de 1954/55, de la production totale pour chacun des produits ci-dessus pendant les cinq plus récentes campagnes agricoles. Les produits inclus dans l'indice représentent environ 86 pour cent du revenu agricole national. L'indice est calculé à la fois sur la base de l'année civile et de la campagne agricole. — [7]Grèce : Source, Banque agricole de Grèce. La base originale 1938 = 100 a été convertie à 1954 = 100. — [8]Août-décembre. — [9]L'indice 1935-39 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original 1910-14 = 100 les coefficient suivants communiqués par le Département de l'agriculture des Etats-Unis : 0,93110 pour les prix reçus et 0,79872 pour les prix payés.

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